

INDEX
TO
LIVINGSTONE'S
JOURNAL

1857

I N D E X

TO

LIVINGSTONE'S JOURNAL.

↵ Part of page 8, and the whole of pages 8* and 8†, appended to this, are additional to the Third Edition of Dr. Livingstone's Journal.

INDEX.

ABREU.

ABREU, Cypriano di, assists Dr. Livingstone to cross the Quango, 365, 366; kindness and hospitality shown by, to Dr. Livingstone, 366, 367; death of his stepfather, his debts, 440.

Abutua, the ancient kingdom of, a gold district, 637.

Adanson, longevity ascribed by, to the Mowana, 162.

Aërolites observed by Dr. Livingstone, 596.

Æsop, fable of, proof of his African birth, 43.

Africa, strong vitality of native races in, 115; permanence of tribes in, 422.

— traversed from east to west by no Europeans, 435.

— true politeness of tribes in the interior, 601; graves in trees, 602.

— capabilities of, for extensive commerce, 679.

Africa, South, Dr. Livingstone embarks for, 8; life in, unfavourable to literary pursuits, 87; use of personal pronouns among the tribes of, 13, 14; animals of, proper for domestication in Europe, 43.

— advantages offered by, to colonists, 97.

— the northern tribes of, the more enlightened on religious subjects, 159.

— tribes of, distributed into three great families, 201.

— superstitions of, more cruel among northern tribes, 318; ideas of future existence found in, 319.

— watershed of the rivers of, 329.

— general view of its geological structure, 474, 475; geological changes in, 527-529.

— decreasing size of animals in north latitudes, 564, 565.

Agates common in parts of Africa, 651.

Agriculture, love of the Bechuanas for, 49, 50; honoured by the Basutos, 196; common instrument of, 197; skill of the Batonga in, 576.

Albinos, cause of their rare occurrence in South Africa, 576.

Ako, the, the slave trade exchanged for trade in wax by, 423.

Alfacinya, a water plant impeding the navigation of the Shire, 641; floating from the Shire into the Zambesi, 663.

Alligators of the Zouga, 69; alliance of with the "setula-tsi-pi," 239; of the Leeambye, the most savage, narrow escape from, 254; superstitiously regarded by the Africans, 255; used as food by the Barotse, 255; mode of rearing their young, of seizing prey, 267; the young described, eggs, used as food, dangers from, 268.

ANTELOPE.

Amaral, General, law enforced by, 432.

Amaryliss, toxicaria, use, served by its silky down, 112.

Ambaca, Dr. Livingstone's guide to, his character and behaviour, 375, 376; arrival at the village of, 381; kind reception of the Commandant, 382; population of the district, 382; arrival at, 418; departure from, 419.

Ambakistas, inhabitants of Ambaca, 375; good education of, 441, 442.

Ambouda, the family of the Mambari, 218; situation of their country, their language, 269.

Ambriz, timidity of the people, 397; cotton seed destroyed at, 414; its breed of large cattle, 565.

America, Angola, the future rival of its cotton-growing states, 437; best means of opposing slavery in, 679.

Amygdaloid, dyke of, across the Leeambye, 233.

Andersson, Mr., Sebituane's attempt to meet, 85.

Angola, vine of, with tuberous root, 47; mowana trees of, 163; dialect spoken in, 269; half-caste militia of, 366, 367; law of, forbidding Portuguese to cross the boundary, 369; blunders in maps sent from, 372; mild character of its government, 378; negro characteristics of the native tribes of, 378, 379; provisions made for the comfort of travellers in, 379, 380; mode of carrying burdens, 380; district government of, 383; through, no highway to the sea possible, 390; remarks of Dr. Livingstone, published in, 397; luxuriant growth of cotton in, 399; price of labour in, 400; excellence of its coffee, 401; trees introduced, by the Jesuits, into, 401, 402; obstacles to improvement in, 405; seasons in, unhealthy for natives, 418; favourite sites for graves in, 424; neglect of agriculture, 425; cruel superstitions and practices of the natives, 434, 435; beauty of the country, 441; deterioration of the blacks, 442; resemblances in its forest scenery, to that of the Batoka country, 558; Lacerda's project of establishing a communication between the east coast and, 587.

Angora, goats of, their long hair, 543.

Ant-eater, new species of, described, 169, 170.

Antelope, finest variety of African, 43; herds of, in the Kalahari desert, 47; new species of, discovered, 71; new species of water, described, 205; new species of, unknown in the south, 209; beauty, wariness, tenacity

BABISA.

of life, 256; skins, Matiamvo's tribute, 479.

Ant-hills, huge, on the banks of the Chobe, 176; fertility of, 203; edible mushrooms growing on, 285; the chief garden ground of the Batoka, 551; mushrooms on, 625.

Antidotes to the Ngotwane poison, 113; to the N'gwa poison, 171; to venomous bites, 172.

Antony, St., image of, belonging to half-caste soldiers, 367.

Antonio, St., convent of, 397.

Ants, black, able to distil water, 21, 22; large black, emitting a pungent smell when alarmed, 135; black of the Dilolo plains, their foresight in time of floods, 327, 328; red carnivorous, ferocity of, 430; nests and galleries of, 431; white, swarming of, in spring, considered a delicacy, 464; black soldier, their steady march, sting causing insensibility, 537; their preying on white ants, 538; white, their hordes, their unrelaxing industry, 539; good service done by, 540.

Aquatic plant disintegrating rocks, 238.

Arabs, lesson taught them by the antelope or gazelle, 209; from Zanzibar, their meeting with Dr. Livingstone, near Naliele, 223; prejudice of, against Portuguese and English, 224; trader, bearer of Sekeletu's commissions, 501; a tribe of, settled in Manica, 662.

Aranjo, Pedro Antonio d', native religious teacher in Tete, 643, 644.

Ardetta, the, found perching on buffaloes, 252.

Aristotle, peculiar characteristic of the African elephant remarked by, 563.

Arkwright, Lieutenant, the gift of, given in barter, 75.

Arrows, poisoned, of the Bushmen, 171.

Asevedo, Senhor, lends his launch to Dr. Livingstone, 671.

August, the end of winter, forest scenery of, 498.

Australia, Central, compared to South Africa, 97; Batoka trees aping the eucalypti of, 535.

Azolla, nilotica, a Nile plant, found in the Leeambye, 664.

Azores, the, project of emigration from, to Africa, 660.

Baba, killed by a rhinoceros, his fortitude, 552.

Babel, Tower of, African tradition of the, 523.

Babindele, the Portuguese, 359.

Babisa traders on the hills of the Kafue, 571; their lodging-house,

BAHIMPE.

273; Semalembue's agents, 567; plundered by Mburuma's people, 582; Mburuma's sole medium of intercourse with Europeans, 584; supply English cotton goods to the Zambesians, 594.

Bahimpe, the, distinctive mark of, 263; advice to pass through their country, 570.

Bahurutse, the, important part allotted to, in the ceremony of the pumpkin harvest, 45.

Bain, Mr., geological map of, 500.

Bakda-mountains, latitude of, virulent fever in the district of, 10.

— tribe, its removal to Kolobeng, submission to Sechele, 149; basaltic caves, affording refuge to, 150.

Bakalahari, the, their origin and history, 49; character of, relations with the Bechuana, trade, 50; peculiar mode of drawing water, 51; grass patches burned by, to attract the springbuck, 104.

Bakoba, or Bayeiye, the, African Quakers, their history, 63; preference of, for canoe travelling, 64; pitfalls of, 69, 70; fish-eaters, fishing-implements of, 72; their dexterity in use of the harpoon, 73.

Bakoni, the, their fondness for agriculture, 202.

Bakuena. *See* Bakwain.

Bakurutse, the, their canoes, 73.

Bakwains, the, a Bechuana tribe, Dr. Livingstone familiarises himself with, 9; political revolution among, 14, 15; purchase of land from, 19; character of, 19, 20; their objection to praying and preaching, 23; mode of hunting practised by, 26; emigrants to Cape Colony, 32, 33; their preference of circular forms, 40; superstition of, touching the cave Lepelole, 124; their quarrels with the Boers, 125; inoculation practised by, diseases never found among, 128; diseases to which they are subject, 129; medical practice of, 129-131; verdure of the country, 150; relics of animal worship among, 255.

Balobale, the, a tribe to the west of the Leebea, 275; cattle brought from, by Katema, 321; fugitives in Katema's country, their disobedience, 323; taking refuge with Shinte and Katema, 483; gradual destruction of the larger game by, 486.

Baloi witches, 129.

Balanda, or Balunda, villages of, destroyed by Lerimo, 245; their meat-drying stages on the Leebea, 266; ill-affected to Dr. Livingstone, 268, 269; hunters, meeting with Dr. Livingstone, 270; barter with, 271; cereals, herbs cultivated by, the tattooing of, 272; ornaments of the women, 273; dress, ornaments of the noblesse, 276, 277; superstitions of, 281; idol-worship, habit of wearing arms, 282; palisaded dwellings of, 283; their faith in charms, 285; fashion of housing guests, 286; universal

BANYAI.

idol-worship of, 286, 287; courtesies required by, 288; susceptible of religious impressions, 289; in, the negro type strongly developed, 290, 291; their respect for women, 292; their musical instruments, 293; their punctiliousness, 296, 304; the fishing of, 312, 313; contempt of, for the Makololo, 313, 314; custom of abandoning a house visited by death, 314; ready hospitality of, funerals among, 316; envy the Makololo, their exemption from the slave-trade, 322; careless life of the Cabango, 460; southern, kindlier spirit of, 461; traffic in canoes, suggested to, 486; alliances of, with the Makololo, 489.

Bamapela, the, dialect of, 115; game-laws enforced by, 599.

Bamangwato, the, Dr. Livingstone's first visit to, 10; road leading to the country of, 53; meeting with, on the Zouga, 62; banishment visited on men bitten by the alligator, 255.

Bamangwato hills, volcanic character of the range, 149, 150.

Bambala, tradition of intercourse between Batoka and white traders at, 532.

Bambiri, the, prevented by tsetse from rearing cattle, 596; a branch of the Banyai, 604; a troublesome guide from, 605; attempts of, to induce Dr. Livingstone's men to settle in their villages, 623.

Banajoa, a tribe extending eastward from the Mahabe, 80.

Bangalas, at war with the Portuguese, 359; election of the chief among, 434; their trade with the Bashinje, 442.

Bango, the, possessors of St. Hilarion, 410; gradations of rank among, drunkenness of, free-masonry, 411; their funeral and marriage ceremonies, 412; love of litigation, 413; fondness for titles, 414.

Bango, the chief, present from, refuses to eat beef, 462; game found in his country, groups of villages, 462.

Bangwaketse, the, conquered by Sebituane, 84, 85.

Banian-tree, of South Africa, 173; at Chitlane's village, African veneration for, Barotse name of, 495.

Banians, agents in the trade between Bombaya and Senna, 659.

Banona, appellation of men, 148.

Banyassa, the country of, 503.

Banyai, the, on the south bank of the Zambesi, 574; their mode of killing elephants from stages, 575; a button in the lip, worn by the women, 597; the fall of rain in their country less than in Londa, 605; devotional susceptibility of, 607, 608; possess abundance of honey, wax of no account among, 614; superstition of, forbidding the killing of lions, 615; confederacy of tribes of, its lord paramount, 617; political

BARTER.

liberties of, election of chief, 617, 618; system of education among, 618; ordeal practised by, 621; high position of women among, 622, 623; their complexion, fashion of hair-dressing, 624.

Banyeti, the tribute of iron exacted by the Makololo from, 197; on the Leeambe, their skill in handicrafts and in agriculture, 212, 213; tribute to Sekeletu, 214; on the high grounds, cereals, herbs, fruits, cultivated by, 220; fruits of, 236, 237.

Baobabs, girth of, on the Zouga, 70; nature of the, 163.

Bapalleng, theft of ivory from, 198.

Baptista, Pedro Joao, crossed the African continent, 435.

Bara, a confederacy of gold-seekers, 630.

Baramuana, defences against the Landeens on, 660; view from, 661.

Barimo spirits, 220; appeared by drum-beating, 316, 317; belief in the continued existence of, 331; vindictiveness of, 433; cruel sacrifices to, 434; votive offerings to, 466; represented at a funeral, 467; sacrifices to, above Mosioatunya, 523; "motse oa," 524; Boroma seized by, 602; invoked, to give success in hunting, 607.

Bar, strips of, the dress of the Kishima, 406.

Barolongs, the, Bakwain settlement destroyed by, 10; their disputes with the Boers, 122; subdivided by the quarrel of three brothers, 213.

Baroma excuses himself from an interview, 602.

Baroro, the people of, 664.

Barotse, the, incorporated with the Makololo, 88; cure for inflammation of the lungs, 89; their energy and activity in crossing a flooded country, 177; a colonist from, irrigated the country near Gonye, 213; religious feeling shown by, belief in the existence of spiritual beings, 219, 220; boatmen, 243, 244; graceful hospitality of, 246; character of their serfdom, 247, 248; unwillingness of, to visit Masiko, 263; belief of, in the power of the eye, *ib.*; intricacies in their social polity, 489; fugitives from Sekeletu turned back, 490; superstitions touching the Leeambe, 517; no salt in their country, 600; application of the ordeal "muavi" peculiar to, 622.

— valley, large oxen of the, 192; productions of the, 197; annually inundated, description of, 214, 215; the land of plenty, 220; its unhealthiness, 221; the headman of, 245; love of the Barotse for, 254; fish left by inundation in, 261; triumphal progress down, 493; palm-tree, seeds planted in, 494; project of migration to, 503; objections, 504; diseases incident to, 503, 504; in old times a vast lake, 527; large breed of cattle probably imported, size and cowardice of its dogs, 565.

Barter, unavoidable in the interior

BARTH.

of Africa, 190; among the Makololo, 191; taking the place of free hospitality, 331.

Barth, Dr. Livingstone's hope of meeting, 289.

Bashinje, the, Dr. Livingstone enters their country, 359; larvae used as food by, 361; their chaffering for tribute, 362, 363; refuse canoes to pass the Quango, 364; fire on Dr. Livingstone's party, 365; physiognomy of, 442; fantastic modes of hair-dressing, 443.

Bashubia, a tribe on the Zambesi, 86.

Bashukulompo, the, Dr. Livingstone directed towards their country, 550; fugitive saved by Dr. Livingstone, 553; mode of dressing hair, 556; products of their country, 568.

Basimane, appellation of boys, 148.

Basongo, the, subject to the Portuguese, 378; possessing cattle, 379; source of the Quango in their country, 440; workers in iron, 595.

Basutos, the, battle between the English and, 121; nucleus of the Makololo tribe, 197; division of South African tribes, 201.

Batawana, the, Dr. Livingstone's arrival in the country of, 63; their keenness in trade, 69.

Batlapi, the, social condition of, improved by missionary teaching, 202.

Batletli, the, large horned cattle of, 85, *note*.

Batoka, the, a tribe inhabiting the islands of the Zambesi, their character and customs, 86; their fastnesses destroyed by Sebituane, 88; tribute of iron paid by, 197; differences of colour in, 339; propose rebellion against Dr. Livingstone, 347; fugitives dashed to pieces at Mosioatunya, 523; fastnesses, 523, 524; utterly dispersed by Sebituane, 527; their sanguinary character, 530; custom of knocking out the front teeth, 532, 533; degenerate tribe of, 540; destruction of their cattle, manner of distributing their villages, 554; beyond the outskirts of the free country, their friendliness, savage mode of salutation, 551; of Dr. Livingstone's band, their insubordination, plundering propensities, 552; the character and habits of Semalembue's tribe, 561; names of giraffe and ostrich unknown in their language, 612.

Batoka country, its features and products, 534, 535; uninhabited district dividing the free from the dependent Batoka, 541; its abundance of game, 541, 542; its rocky structure, its trees and flowers, 542; depopulation of Sebituane's settlement on the Mozuma, 548, 549; arrival in the rebel district, dangerous adventure with a mad prophet, 549; hostile demeanour of the people, 550; friendliness of the free tribes, 551; their desire for peace, 553; overrun by successive conquerors, 554; its streams

BEN-HABIB.

not perennial, its fertility, 556; small size of its domestic animals, 565; dip of the rocky strata in, 558; on the Kafue, love and regret of the Makololo for, 568.

Batonga, the, on the north bank of the Zambesi, 574.

Bayeiye. *See* Bakoba serpent-charmers, 145, 146.

Bazunga, half-caste, slave-traders, 552; disadvantage of marching in their path, 583; ruined village of, at the confluence of the Zambesi and the Loangwa, 584; said to have been driven away by the Matebele, 585; staples of their trade, 587; since two years not seen on the Zambesi, 594.

Bechuanas, origin of the names of the various tribes of, 13; patriarchal government, customs of, 15; their hatred of the slave-trade, 31; their fear of Europeans, 32; tribes of, enslaved by the Boers, *ib.*; their chief buried in his cattle-pen, 90; of the Orange river, 104; given up to the oppression of the Boers, 106, 107; success of missions to, their trade, their inaptitude for handicrafts, 108, 109; cuttings made by, to resuscitate fountains, 111; imperishability of, 115; stagnation of intellect among, 124; love of children, 126, 132; ceremonies observed by, on attaining manhood, 146, 147; their manner of training boys, 147-149; division of labour among, 151; notions of, on religious subjects, 158, 159; their manner of using milk, 160; their behaviour in sickness, 169; probable derivation of the name, 200, 201; their prejudices with regard to eating, 224.

Bedingfield, Commander, invites the Makololo on board his ship, 391; his escape from drowning, 423.

Bee-eater, its nests in the banks of the Leeambye, 248.

Beehives of the Balonda, mode of fashioning and protecting them, 284, 285; on the Chihune, 344.

Beetle, the scavenger, its usefulness, 43; habits described, 44.

Benedictines, ruined convent of, at Massanganano, 405.

Benevides, de Sá, Governor, drove the Dutch from Angola, 406.

Bengala, the, taxes imposed by, on slave-dealers, 351; extort an ox and a tusk from Dr. Livingstone, 352, 353; subdued by the government of Angola, 366; burned a party of Ambonda, 368.

Bengo, a name of the Senza, 358; supplies Loanda with water, 395; ascent of, 397.

Benguela, wax of the Londa forests exported from, 285; large cattle of, 565; forests, the lichens and mosses of, found in the Batoka country, 558.

Ben-Habib intrusted to conduct Makololo traders to Loanda, 501; his betrayal of Sebola Bakwala, 502, 503; a suitor to Sebituane's daughter, rejected, 508; Banyai guide resembling, 624.

BOOKS.

Bible, the, not the sole evangeliser, 28; translation of, into Sichuana by Mr. Moffat, 113, 114; value of the translation, 115; the great instrument in evangelising the heathen, 117, 118.

Bihe, the country of the Mambari, 91; in the route of the Mambari, 227; traders from, 359; situation of, not ascertained, 426; a travelled native of, 429.

Birds of the Leeambye forests described, 238-241; of the Leeambye, north of Libonta, 252, 253; water, forms of the bills, 253; geese of the Barotse valley, 253, 254; of the Loeti, 261.

— singing, tamed by the Balonda and Barotse, 524; song, observed in districts devoid of animal life, 525.

Bivouacking, in Africa, 250, 251.

Blackbird, African, tail-feathers prized by the natives, 432.

Blantyre works, removal of Dr. Livingstone's family to, 2; Dr. Livingstone a piecer in, 3.

Blomfontein, Sechele's meeting with English officers at, 121.

Boatlanama, second station on the journey to Lake Ngami, 54; wells of, found dry, 134.

Boers, signification of the name, 29; of the Cashan mountains, their character, 29; cordial reception of, by the Bechuanas, ungrateful return, 30; slave forays, 31; suspicious temper, cowardice of, 32; their oppression of the native Africans, 33; seek to deprive the Bakwains of guns, to make a spy of Dr. Livingstone, 35; their cowardly mode of fighting, Sechele's resistance, 37; opposition of, to missions and to trading, treaty with Sir George Cathcart, 38; attack on the Kolobeng settlement, 39; of Cape Colony, their physical constitution, 98; farms of, pasture, 103; Transvaal, obtain the passing of the "gunpowder ordinance," 106; canals and cuttings of, for irrigation, 111, 112; Transvaal, fine inflicted by, on Mr. Macabe, 122; seek to seek peace from the Bakwains, 125; slave-system of, 126, 127.

Bogs containing iron, 451.

Boguera, a ceremony of South African tribes, 146, 149.

Bolcamaria, a wild flower of Angola, 399.

Bolenga hills, a range west of the Kafue, 570.

Bolengwe, a hill and gorge of the Kafue, 568.

Bombay, trade of Senna with, 659.

Bombwe, a cataract of the Leeambye, 213.

Bonda, the dialect of Angola, 269.

Bonga, a tuber containing salt, 625.

Bonga, Tete plundered and burned by, 631; his character, 654; passing his stockade, 655.

Bonyai, Banyai system of instruction, 618.

Books carried by Dr. Livingstone, 230.

BOOKSELLER.

Bookseller, a, not to be found in eastern or western Africa, 644.
 Boromo, present of Dr. Livingstone to, 619.
 Bororo, a country north of the Zambesi, 664.
 Boston's Fourfold State, early dislike of Dr. Livingstone to, 4.
 Bourbon, the island of, volcanoes in, affecting Africa, 641.
 Bowdich, error in his map, 507; the moshuka mentioned by, 534.
 Boyale, ceremony observed in training girls, 149.
 Boyaloo, Makololo beer, 178; used instead of yeast, 639.
 Braganza, Duke, district of Angola, 428; nature of the country, 429.
 Brazil, Balonda slaves exported to, 291; provides a market for Angola, 614; exportation of slaves from Tete to, 631.
 Bread, extempore method of baking, preferable to the Australian, 40.
 Bridge, extempore, building, 449.
 Brotherhood, ceremony establishing, in Africa, 488.
 Buaze, the fibres of, a substitute for flax, 645; districts where it is found, 646.
 Buckland, Dean, letter to, on the desecration of the Bechuana country, 528.
 Buffalo, the, its dependence on supplies of water, 56; fight of a, and lions, 139; superiority of, to the lion, 142; birds attaching themselves to, 252; hunting of a wounded, 266; unsuccessful chase, 486, 487; narrow escape of Dr. Livingstone from, 491; change of habits when disturbed frequently, 515; escape of a wounded, 561; the herd of Menye-makaba, its feud with the islanders, 574; sudden attack of, near the Loangwa, 588.
 Buffalo-birds, quick sight of, 546.
 Bunda, dialect spoken by the Mambara, 218; the dialect of Angola, 382.
 Bungwe, a hill above Chicova, 604.
 Burial, strange custom of the Bechuana with regard to, 90.
 Burns's appreciation of the character of the Scotch peasant, 3.
 Burton, Captain, information hoped for from, 477.
 Bush, thorny, on the Zouga, 580.
 Bushmen of the Kalahari desert, 47; the nomads of South Africa, their character, habits, appearance described, 49; their power of enduring thirst, 52; of the Matlomagani-yani, unlike the Kalahari, 78; of Rapesh, superior to the Kalahari, 165; their elephant-hunts, 166; casting dice in a dilemma, 170; good effects of plenty on, 172.
 Butter, advantage of anointing the skin with, 246.
 Butterflies, great variety of, observed by Dr. Livingstone, 170; of the Mopane country, 610.
 Cabango, meeting with traders going to, 359; Dr. Livingstone

CANTO.

precedes Senhor Pascoal to, arrested by rheumatic fever, 444; cheapness, plenty of provisions in the country round, 455; slave-girl lost near, 455, 456; latitude of, cold at, 456; route determined on, from, 450; departure from, 461.
 Cabinda, station of a sub-commandant, fine situation of, 383; view from, 384.
 Cabazo, a singing bird tamed by Katema's people, 324.
 Caconda, unlikelihood of a chain of stations having existed from Tete to, 531.
 Cactus, three varieties of South African, 134.
 Cacuan, a fish of the Coanza, a substitute for money, 403.
 Caffres, the Cape, cattle stealing of, 2; war between Mosilikatze and Dingaan referred to, 30; courage of, superior to other African nations, 32; ceremonies observed by, qualifying youths to assume the rank of men, 145; training of youth, discipline observed among, 147-149; belief of, in natural religion, 158-159; subdivisions of the tribe, 201.
 Caffre-war, consequences of, more apparent in England than in Africa, 93; the four stages of a, 122; a hindrance to English prosperity in Africa, 679.
 Cahenda, missionary station of, 382; the mountains of, 384.
 Calico, the money of Angola, 380; the currency of Tete, 635.
 Calvi, the, a feeder of the Senza, 418.
 Cambambe, at, the Coanza, innavigable, cotton of, 404; petroleum springs, 421; waterfall at, 426.
 Cambondo, planks cut with the axe at, 387.
 Cambuslang, carboniferous limestone of, quarryman's theory accounting for the shells found in the, 5.
 Camel-thorn, the, "shitim" of the Old Testament, 113.
 Canaries, the, of African forests, 324; heard in the Banyai country, 624.
 Candido, Senhor, geographical information obtained from, 640, 641.
 Candumba, dairy at, 428.
 Cannibalism in South Africa, 202.
 Cannon, respect of Africans for, 405.
 Canoes of the Bakoba, 64; of reeds of the Bakurutse, 73; used by the Makalaka in hunting leches, 204; Dr. Livingstone's fleet of, on the Leeambye, 211; of mot-sintsela wood, 232; difficulties in managng, 237, 238; bark, of the Chikapa, 355; hunting, of the Balonda, 486; strength and size of, built at Senna, 653.
 Canto e Castro, Antonio, Commandant of Golungo Alto, 385; accompanies Dr. Livingstone to visit a deserted convent, 410; illness of, his ill-regulated household, 413; entertainment to native Africans given by, his en-

CATHEDRAL.

deavours to promote free labour, 414; Dr. Livingstone leaves, 417.
 Cape Colony, the resort of Bakwain volunteer workmen, 32; promontory of, its three zones described, 94, 95; landscape of the central zone of, 99; fauna of the central zone of, 101; mischief of restricting missionary efforts to, 116.
 Cape Government, short-sighted policy of, with regard to trade, 374.
 Cape Town, Dr. Livingstone returns to, after eleven years' absence, 98.—the cranes at Government House, 253.
 Capuchin missionaries, fruit from the seed sown by, 382; affectionate remembrance of, 410.
 Carneirado, the sickly season in Angola, 418.
 Carpo, Arsenio de, Commandant of Ambaca, 382; provides an escort, 383.
 Carriers of Angola; 380; their untrustworthiness, 442.
 Carvalho, Senhor, escape of rebels from, 432.
 Cashan mountains, settlement of Boers in the, 29.
 Cassange, at, dispute arranged by Dr. Livingstone after the Makololo fashion, 184; Dr. Livingstone directs his march towards 343; finds the direct road to, 359; Dr. Livingstone's entrance into, 368; description of the village, 369; curiosity excited by Dr. Livingstone in, 370; character and customs of the Portuguese of, 371, 372; view from, 372; high prices received by Dr. Livingstone's followers from the traders of, 373; popular notion of the habits of white men, 374; departure from, 374, 375; return to, 432; system of trading in, 435; unhealthiness of, 436.
 Cassange valley, geological formation of, 360; height of the eastern acclivity bounding, 444.
 Cassava, or manioc, of the Barotse, 220. See Manioc.
 Carapatos, the tampons of Tete, 628.
 Caterpillars, edible, 42; nato, their habits, transmutation of, an apt illustration of the resurrection, 54; large edible, found in the Unicorn's Pass, 150; large edible, found on the mopane-tree, 164; used for poisoning arrows, 171; with venomous spines, 610.
 Cat presented by Dr. Livingstone to Sekeletu, 191; killed accidentally, 217.
 Catende, frequent occurrence of the name, 372.
 Cathcart, Sir George, proclaims the independence of the Boers, 38; treaty of, with the Transvaal Boers, authorising the oppression of the Griquas and Bechuanas, 106.
 Cathedral, the, of Loanda, impression made by service in, on the Makololo, 392.

CATHOLICS.

Catholics, Roman, the, of Ulva, their conversion to Protestantism, 2.
Cathory, leaves, a cure for ulcer, 432.
Cattle, the chief wealth of the Bechuanaas, 32; stealing of the Boers, 37; given as presents, 77; destroyed by tsetse, 83; of the Makololo, their curved horns and fantastic ornaments, 192; price of, in Loanda, 419; of various tribes, compared, 565.
Cattle-pen, custom of burying a Bechuana chief in, 90.
Cattle-stealing unknown among the Bechuanaas, 57.
Cazembe, situation of his town, Pereira's and Lacerda's visit there, 305; names of his people and country, 305, 306; human sacrifices of, explained, 317; probable position of, 476; visits of white men to, 555, 556; his power exaggerated by Pereira, 587; failure of the expedition to, 588; geographical information given by a traveller to, 640.
Cazengo, coffee plantations of, 401; annual tribute to the government, 402; its plantations, 407.
Centipedes in certain districts, 609.
Cereals grown by the Makalaka, 197; on the Barotse highlands, 220; grown on the banks of the Lokaleji, early ripened, 312; of the Banyai, 600; grown at Tete, 639.
Chamai, wooded hills, 558.
Changamera drove the Bazunga from the Zambesi, 585.
Charity, consistent, disinterested, inseparable from Christianity, 510.
Charms used to bring rain, 22; believed to be identical with medicine, 23-25; against serpent-bites, 273; love of, among the Balonda, 281; the *Ficus indicus* regarded as a, 290; men murdered for the sake of procuring, 317; benefits derived from faith in, 330, 331; faith in, in Angola, 435.
Chebende, interview with, 482; Shinte's councillor, 485.
Chests, wooden, trade in, at Camboondo, 387.
Chiboque, the, neglect of cultivation in their territory, 337; violent attempt of, to extort tribute, 340-342; their slave-dealing practices, 343; perpetual extortions of, 347; plunder Dr. Livingstone's party under pretence of exchanging presents, 348, 349; attack at longa Panza's village, 352, 353; attack of, on Dr. Livingstone's party returning, 445; repulsed without bloodshed, 446.
Chicova, district of, its silver mines, 603; its geological structure, 604.
Chieftainship, peculiar rights and duties of, in Africa, 43; elective, in Angola, 434.
Chifumadze, the, a branch of the Leeba, 315.
Chihombo, the, a feeder of the Kasai, 314; the path lost near,

CLIMBING.

346; flows past Cabango, 455; traces of buffalo and hippopotami on its banks, 461.
Chihune, the, Dr. Livingstone prevented taking an observation on, 343, 344.
China, Dr. Livingstone's wish to go as medical missionary to, 5; opium war in, change of plan, 8; karosses exported from the Bechuana country to, 50.
Chipaka, the, extortions practised at the passage of, 355, 356; deeper valley worn by, to the eastward, 448.
Chiponga, the, delayed by rains on, tsetse, 371; journey from, through a petrified forest, 572; tameness of the elephants on, 573.
Chitlane, present of linkololo, received at his village, 494; site of his village, epidemic sickness in, 495.
Chizamena, the, range, in a wooded country frequented by elephants, 559; fertilized by anthills, 551.
Chobe, the, meeting the Makololo on, 83; character of the country between the Zambesi, and, 91; annual inundations of, 174; first described by Dr. Livingstone, 175; passage down, to Mahonta, 176, 177; divides into five branches, 231; hippopotami of, 231, 232; banks of, 232; its course, its confluence with the Leeambye, 233; Dr. Livingstone leaves, 234; canoe voyage from Sesheke to, 516.
Chondo, an island on the Leeambye, 517.
Chongwe, the, flooded by rains, 575.
Chouane, at, Dr. Livingstone's first settlement among the Bakwains, 20; half-deserted houses at, infested by lions, 137.
Chorichori, a cluster of conical hills on the Zambesi, 602.
Chowe, the, salt extracted from its bed, 600.
Christianity, the diffusion of, its indirect benefits beyond price, 226.
Chuantas, a salt-pan, 77; nature of the salt deposit, 159.
Church, ruined, between the Zambesi and the Loangwa, 586.
Circumcision, practised among Bechuana and Caffre tribes, 146.
Civilization and evangelization inseparable, 28; conducive to physical improvement, 166.
Clarendon, Lord, American cottonseed sent to Africa by, 414; informs the Portuguese of Dr. Livingstone's expedition, 633; Dr. Livingstone's obligations to, 672.
Climate of the country bordering the Kalahari desert favourable to the cure of pulmonary disease, 132, 133; moist, of Londa disliked by the Makololo and Barotse, 309; hurtful moisture of the, in Angola, 380, 381; of Loanda, its effects on temperament, 397; natural adaptation of animals to, 407.
Climbing plants of the Londa forests, 284.

CONGLOMERATE.

Clyde, the, cotton manufactory on, 2; compared to the Zouga, 69; recalled by the Kasai, 332; the vale of, recalled by the Quango valley, 360; flooded holms of, recalled by the Leeambye, 529.
Coal, possibility of finding at Pungo Andongo, 421; indications of, on the Mozuma, 548; seams of, on the streams of the Zambesi, 633, 634.
Coanza, the, error as to the course of, 222; true course of, 357; source of, near Bihe, 372; character of the country between the Quize and, 379; joined by the Luçalla at Massangano, 381; projected canal from, to Loanda, 395; fish of, tax on the fishermen, 403; navigation of, 404; disused, 406; southern boundary of the Portuguese, 422; tribes on the left bank, 423; difference of temperature on, 424; flora of, 425; supposed source of, 426.
Cobras, their love of eggs, 145.
Cockin, Mr., surgeon of the Polyphemus, 391.
Codrington, Captain, visit of, to the Bakwains, 125; surprised by a lion, 138; his gift of a pontoon to Dr. Livingstone, 174.
Coffee prized by the Makololo, 207; grown in Angola, 379; the favourite soil of, 399; not indigenous in Angola, 401; cause of its extensive propagation, 402.
Coimbra, the University of, native Africans educated as priests at, 426.
Colonization of South Africa recommended, 97.
Colour, black, of African tribes, accidents modifying the, 78; theories accounting for lighter or darker, in African tribes, 338, 339.
Comets, regarded by the Bechuanaas with superstitious dread, 10.
Commandant, office of, eagerness of Portuguese to obtain, frequent abuse of, 418, 419.
Commemoration of remarkable events in Africa, 217, 218.
Commerce of essential importance in missionary efforts, 28; unsuitable to missionaries, though the great stay of missions, 33; a preventive of the slave-trade, 92; Dr. Livingstone's opportunities of engaging in, 189; his opinions as to its compatibility with missionary efforts, 190; an established, eagerly desired by the Makololo, 228; of the Balonda hindered by western tribes, 333; impolicy of restrictions on, 374; staples of, in Loanda, 395; free navigation of the Zambesi necessary to, 642, 643; suggestions for the promotion of, in Africa, 675, 676.
Confluence of the Chobe and the Leeambye ill defined, 233.
Congo, a species of aloe, its fibrous tissue a substitute for flax, 645, 646.
Conglomerate, feruginous, in a valley

CONGO.

of the Kasai, 336; of the Quango valley, 360.
 Congo, Prince of, a Christian, 426; title of the king, Christianity little understood in, 427.
 — or Zaire, the, receives the rivers of Angola, 443.
 Congress, African, in London, 273-279.
 Cookery, Barotse, 251.
 Copper anklets, trade between Shinte's and Cazembe's people in, 305.
 'Cottar's Saturday Night,' allusion to, 3.
 Cotton, two species of, in Africa, 71; mill, a myth to the African, 271; grown by Mozinkwa's wife, 314; of Tete not equal to the Angolese, 644, 645; fitness of Eastern Africa for its cultivation, 675.
 Cotton-cloth eagerly sought by the people of Mokwanka, 307.
 "Cotton ground" in Africa, 204.
 Cotton-spinning, advantages of, in Dr. Livingstone's early education, 5; universal in Angola, 399.
 Cotton-trees, perennial, in Angola, ignorance of their value, 415.
 Cowan, Dr., his whole party cut off by fever in the expedition of 1803, 14.
 Cranes of the Leeambye, 253.
 Crassulas of Cape Colony, 99.
 Craters of the Bamangwato hills, 149.
 Creels, used by the Balonda as fish-traps, 312.
 Creepers of the desert, capable of supplying moisture, 47; following the sun, 345.
 Crickets, African, 542.
 Crystals, dissolved by a running stream, 233.
 Cuckoo, an African species of, 559.
 Cucumbers, scarlet, of the Kalahari, description of, 47, 48.
 Culloden, battle of, death of Dr. Livingstone's great-grandfather at, 1.
 Culpeper's Herbal, Dr. Livingstone's early study of, 5.
 Cumming, Gordon, his visits to Kolobeng, 151; truth of his adventures vouched for, 152.
 Cupping practised by Bakwain doctors, 129, 130.
 Cuvier testifies to Aristotle's knowledge of natural history, 563.
 Dalama, native name of gold, 597.
 Dambarari, probably the Bambala of tradition, 532; in old times a gold-field, 637.
 Dance, Makalolo, in welcome of Sekeletu, 225.
 Dande, petroleum springs at, 421; tribes between the Coanza, and, subject to the Portuguese, 429.
 Darfur, cause of its aridity, 477, 478.
 Darter, the snake bird of African rivers, described, 240.
 Deformity, rarely observed in Africa, 577.
 Deity, native names of a supreme, 641.

EDUCATION.

Deluge, sole tradition of the, in Africa, 327.
 Desiccation of the country, evidences of, in South Africa, 54.
 Dick, Dr. Thomas, the works of, debt of Dr. Livingstone to, 4.
 Dila, river of. *See* Mozuma.
 Dilolo, Lake, description of, Dr. Livingstone prevented surveying, 324; tradition, giving the origin of its name, 327; the watershed of eastern and western rivers, 473, 474; reviving influence of, 479; latitude of, 480; fording the southern branch of, 482.
 Dingaana, a Caffre chief, expelled Mosilikatze from the Magaliesberg country, 30.
 Diseases found in South Africa, 127-129; to which South African wild beasts are subject, 135, 136; carried by infection, 649.
 Disputes, negro, rarely end in fighting, 466.
 Distillation of insects, 21, 416, 417; mode of, practised at Tete, 630.
 Diviner, a, consulted as a physician, 433; disconcerted by Dr. Livingstone, 525.
 Doctors, African, not invariably quacks, 130; a Makololo drowned in the Leeambye, 212.
 Dolomite, on Taba Cheu, 548; on hill ranges, seen from Mabucassula, 570.
 Dongolo, a fruit of the Bambiri, 625.
 Donkeys, introduced into Central Africa, 512.
 Drought, effects of, in Africa, 20, 21; submission and energy of the Bakwains in time of, 25, 26.
 Drum worship in London, 282; the Balonda, described, 292, 293; service required from, at funerals, 316; beating, an intimation of death, 624.
 Drunkenness, not unknown in London, 299; the vice of Angola, 411; an euphuism for, 602; temptations to, in Tete, 630.
 Dua, the, trial by ordeal on, 434.
 Due, the, a sand stream, 611.
 Duiiker, the, its ability to resist thirst, 56.
 Dunovan, Captain, died of fever, descending the Limpopo, 14.
 Du Prat, Chevalier, his letters of recommendation, 367.
 Dura saifi, holcus sorghum, beer made from, 186; principal grain of the Makalaka, 197.
 Dutch clergy in Africa, their revenues, 34, *note*.
 Dutch, the, expulsion of, from Angola, 406.
 Dye-stuffs, native of Africa, wild indigo, 71; orchilla weed, 266; Columba root, found near Tete, used by the Americans, 636.
 Dykes, granite, breaking through the overlying strata, 570.
 Earthquakes, no tradition of, in the Barotse country, 497; near Tete and Senna, 641.
 Eclipse of the sun, 415.
 Education, benefits of, to the work-

EXPORTS.

ing classes in Scotland, 7; promoted by comfort, 27; system of, among Bechuanas and Caffres, 147-149; Banyai system of, 618.
 Egyptians, customs of, resembling the Makololo, 195; monuments, seeming imitations of faces on, carved in bark by the Bolonda, 304; ancient, resemblance of the London tribes to, 379; ancient, spinning and weaving of, practised in Angola, 399; resemblance of the Banyai to, 624.
 Eland, the, its beauty, 43; its power of resisting thirst, 56; cow, shot by Dr. Livingstone, bearing scars from lion claws, a new variety, 210; unable to endure a hard chase, 257; tracks of, near Cabango, 455.
 Elephants, their sagacity in avoiding pitfalls, 70; of the Zouga, their peculiarities, 71; tactics of, when hunted, 76; dangers of hunting, 152, 153; Bushman mode of hunting, compared with Griqua, Boer, and English, 165, 166; the mohonoone eaten by, 167; their fondness for vines, 169; size of, in the hot central region of Africa, 438, 439; variety without tusks on the Kaloma, 545; separation of, into distinct herds, 547; their manner of feeding, 550, 551; hunt of a cow and calf by Dr. Livingstone's men, 561-563; African, compared to Indian, great size of the ear in African, 563; African, tamed by the ancients, 563, 564; differences in height of, 564; daintiness of, in feeding, 565, 566; cow with three calves, seen on the Chiponga, 573; killed from stages by the Banyai, 575; extraordinary tenacity of life in, danger of shooting, on foot, 579; Mr. Oswell's hairbreadth escape from a wounded, 580; escape of, by swimming, 598, 599; hunt in the Banyai country, 607, 608; the Mokoronga eaten by, 611.
 Elevation of the country, fallacious criteria of the, 283, 284.
 Embarrah, the chief feeder of Lake Ngami, 67.
 Empacasseiros, secret society of the Bengo, 411.
 English, importance of speaking, in missionary settlements, 8*; law, ground of the Boers objection to, 29; fidelity to engagements, confidence of Africans in, 151, 152; manufactures, Mambari history of, 271; esteem, in which they are held in Eastern Africa, 596, 597; disgrace brought on the name by niggardly travellers, 601; difficulty in speaking, after long disuse, 682.
 Esquimaux, contrasted with the South Africans, 552.
 Euphorbia, poison of the, its effects on men and animals, 171; insects feeding on, 609.
 Exports, table of, from Angola 437 *note*; of Tete, before the establishment of the slave-trade, 630.

FARIA.

Faria, Senhor, tribute of, to Muanza, 459.
 Fauna of the Kalahari desert, 47, 50; of Cape Colony, 101; of the Mopane country, 615.
 Faustina, senior, medal of, 564.
 Feltao, Mr., sub-commandant on the Quango, 418.
 Ferns, tree, found in a feeder of the Chihombo, 461.
 Ferrao, Senhor, furnishes Dr. Livingstone with provisions, 663.
 Fever party of Englishmen attacked by, death of an artist, 75; Dr. Livingstone's children attacked by, 76; symptoms of, 194; remedies for, native mode of cure, 195; great mortality among the Makololo by, 197; after, bad effects of, 223, 229; weakness produced by, 382; produced by tampan bites, 383; fatal to children in Cassange, 432; the spectre of Angola, 437; caught by drinking water, 439; its different types at Kilimane and at Tete, 630.
 Fig-tree, water-distilling insect found on the, 415-417.
 Firearms, plots of the Boers to deprive the Bakwains of, 35; illicit trade of Boers in, 36; eagerness of African tribes to possess, 69; good resulting from the diffusion of, 200.
 Fish, abundance of, in the Zonga, varieties described, 72; migrations of, 261; Balonda modes of snaring, 312, 313.
 Fish-hawk, African, described, 240; robbing the pelican, 241.
 Flax, African plants, substitutes for, 645, 646.
 Fleming, George, joins Dr. Livingstone's expedition in order to establish trade with the Makololo, 120; knocked up with fatigue, left behind, 170; trade of, with the Makololo, 191; his return south, 228.
 Floods from annual inundation of the Chobe, 174-177.
 Flora of the Kalahari desert, 47-49; of the banks of the Zonga, 70, 71; of the Table Mountain, 96; of the central zone of Cape Colony, 99, 100; of Kuruman, 112, 113.
 Flowers, sweet-smelling, on the Leeba, 266; belts of various coloured, on the plains, 472.
 Fombeji, the, a stream of Londa, 455.
 Forerunner, loss of Dr. Livingstone's journals in, 423.
 Forests, the, of Londo, 284-286; their influence on character, 304; gigantic creepers found in, 344; free from thorny plants, 345; of Londa, winding paths through, 453.
 Fossil trees on the Chiponga, 572, 573; on the Zambesi, 603.
 Fountains of the Kasai, 330.
 France, the njefu known in, 664.
 Freemasons in Africa, 411.
 Frog, peculiar species of, found in the Kalahari desert, edible, 42, 43; districts in South Africa, 487.
 Frolic, the, its call at Kilimane to

GOLD.

inquire for Dr. Livingstone, 672; its return, 681; Dr. Livingstone's embarkation, 682.
 Fruit, wild, unknown varieties of African, 260; the chief defect of, 611.
 Fruit trees, found on the banks of the Zonga, 70; of the Batoka country, 534, 535.
 Funze hills, seen from Mabueasula, 570.
 Funerals, drums used at, 316; servants killed at, of chiefs, 318; rites, incongruous character of, in Angola, 440.
 Gabriel, Mr., English commissioner at Loando, his kindness to Dr. Livingstone, 389, 391; his testimony to the decline of the slave-trade, 396; accompanies Dr. Livingstone to Icollo i Bengo, 398; American cotton-seed imported by, intercepted, 414; sketch drawn for, 456; fails to send letters to Dr. Livingstone, 457; his account of the second Makololo expedition to Loanda, 501, 502.
 Galton, Mr., an African traveller, 85.
 Game-laws, African, of different provinces, 599.
 Gando, a chief, accused of witchcraft, 441.
 Garden, Botanic, of Loanda, last specimen of the Jesuits' planting in, 402; nursery on the islands of the Zambesi, 600.
 Garnets in a band of gneiss near the Zambesi, 582.
 Geese, Barotse, varieties of, 253, 254.
 Gembuck, the, a frequenter of the desert, 56.
 Geology of the Moamba banks, 454; of the country between the Unguesi and Victoria falls, 534; of the Chicova district, 603, 634.
 Geography of Angola little known, 372; of undiscovered districts of Londa, information gleaned concerning, 457-459; of the Leeambye misunderstood, 519; of the country north of the Zambesi, 640, 641.
 Giraffe, the, its dependence on supplies of water, 56; a sustained gallop fatal to, 257; habitat of, in South and Central Africa, 612, 613.
 Glasgow, college of, Dr. Livingstone's attendance at classes in, 6.
 Goa, exportation of gold to, by Jesuits, 643.
 Goats of the Bakalabari, 50; milk, peculiar mode of preparing, 160; Bushman, superstitious dread of eating, 165; improved breed of given by Dr. Livingstone to Sekeletu, 191.
 Goho, a plant used in the ordeal "muavi," 621.
 Gola Bandy, king of the Jinga, 422.
 Gold found in the Mashinga mountains, 595; unknown in the interior of Africa, found on the Zambesi, 597; rivers whose sands

GROUND-NUTS.

are impregnated with, 605; washings, situation of the principal, 626; dust, Portuguese mode of collecting, annual weight of, formerly, 630; present annual weight, 631; washing, process of, modern and ancient washing-places, 637; extent of the gold-field of Tete, price demanded by the natives, practice of planting, 638.
 Golongo Alto, a mountainous district of Angola, beauty of its scenery, 384, 385; its resources neglected, 385; change in its traffic by abolition of the slave-trade, 385, 386; latitude of, departure from, 386; census of, 400 note; Dr. Livingstone attacked by fever at, 408; its mica schist, found in the Batoka country, 558.
 Gomez, Senhor Manoel de, Dr. Livingstone's host at the first stage from Tete, 654, 655.
 Gonye, the Falls of, chosen as a location by a Barotse inventor in the art of agriculture, 213; the villagers near, bound to carry over travellers' canoes, 214; beauty of the landscape at, 243; good-humour of the people, the falls described, 244; iron-glazed rocks of, 498; falls, the outlet of an ancient lake, 523.
 Gorongozo, a mountain terminating the Lupata gorge, 656; mountains, the Jesuit station on, 661.
 Government, colonial, mistakes of, 38, 106, 107.
 Graça, Senhor, visit of, to Matiamvo, 436.
 Grandfather, Tales of a, allusion to, 2.
 Grapple-plant, thorns of the, 346.
 Grass of the Kalahari desert, 47; long, disliked by the springbuck and by oxen, 104; strong, sharp-edged, of the Chobe, 175; rankness of, in the Barotse valley, 220, 221; long, protecting the river banks in Londa, 315; tall, of the Quango valley, 364; varieties of, in Angola, 415; burned to attract game, effects of feeding on new herbage, 465; tall, of the Mopane country, 608.
 Grave of a half-caste trader, 359; in Angola, 424; pot-holes on the Ue chosen for, 616.
 Gray, Mr., his drawing of the tsetse, 571.
 Gregarious animals, a wounded comrade expelled from the herd, 545; the most wary appointed leader, 546; distinct herds of male and female accounted for, 547.
 Griquas better fitted than Europeans for African travel, 46; African half-castes, 104, 105; prohibited the use of gunpowder, 106; their Christianization, 107; ancient and modern customs of, 108.
 Ground-nuts, a corrective of the bad effects of gluten, 455; dainty preparation of, 513; crushed for oil in Tete, 645.

GRYLLUS.

Gryllus, a, of Cape Colony, assimilated in colour to the plant it feeds on, 100.
 Guerrike, Otto von, first observer of electricity in the atmosphere, 123.
 Guide, duty of, in Londa, 460, 461.

Hachshish, an African preparation of, 541.

Hair, straight, African opinion of, 274, 275; wonder of the Balonda at, 289; a negro exquisite's mode of dressing, 316; Bashinje mode of dressing, 365; Londa modes, 449-451; woven into a cone by the Bashukulompo, 556; fantastic adjustment of, by Senalembue's people, 567; Banyai modes of dressing, 624.

Hakishwe, an antelope, 280.

Hamburg, fever in a vessel from, 680.

Harpoon, the Bayeiye mode of killing the hippopotamus with, 73.

Harris, Captain, death of his interpreter, 552.

Hawk, the fish, its wastefulness, its plundering, 240, 241.

Hawthorn, wild, of Africa, 266.

Haycocks made by mice, 142.
 Heat less oppressive on highlands, 577, 578.

Heathenism, degrading influence of, 226, the dark side of, 259.

Helena, St., English cruisers offer to convey Dr. Livingstone thither, 390.

Herald, court, of the Makololo, his duties and perquisites, 178; directed to accompany Dr. Livingstone, his proclamations, 221; service required of, his perquisites, 250.

Herodotus, his observations in natural history, 239; quoted on the subject of hair, 274.

Herschel, Sir John, plan drawn up by, for public instruction, 98.

Hibiscus, the, used by the Bayeiye for nets, 72.

Hides, ox, Makololo manner of preparing, 193; stripes of, used in barter, 359.

H glands, traditions of the, resembling African stories, 2; curious coincidence of sentiment with the Makololo touching cattle-stealing, 526.

Hilarion, St., the deserted convent of, its present occupants, 410.

Hills on the ridges of the great central valley, moderate elevation of, 569.

Hippopotami, difficulty of harpooning, 73; two tame, killed by mistake, 217; gregarious "solitaires" dangerous, 231, 232; dreamy life of, 262; canoe upset by, 497, 498; of the Kafue, their unusual tameness, quarrelsomeness of, 569.

Hoe used by the Makalaka, 197; superseded by the plough, 202; double-handled, of Angola, 408; replaces the whole paraphernalia of agriculture at Tete, 639; Seke-

INOCULATION.

letu's, converted into an Enfield rifle, 651.

Hogg, David, advice of, 5 *note*.

Honey-guide, the, useless on the Chihune, 344; not treacherous, 547.

Hooker, Dr., the buaze plant unknown to, 646; his account of the njefu, 663, 664.

Hooping-cough, cases of, brought to Dr. Livingstone, 559.

Hopo, the, Bakwain method of hunting, by means of, described, 26.

Hornbill, the red-beaked, nest of, in holes of trees, 613, 614.

Hornet, venomous, on the Leeambye, 499.

Horoye, a Bushman chief, 165.

Horse-sickness, a virulent disease of South Africa, 101; its symptoms, animals subject to it, 102.

Hoskins, Lieutenant, letter from, on the navigation of the Zambesi, 668, 669.

Hot-spring, description of a, near Tete, 634.

Hottentots, hair of, growing in scattered tufts, 379.

Humboldt, Baron, ascribes observations on atmospheric effects to Guerrike, 123; quoted, 127; rain without clouds observed by, 596.

Hunting by means of the "hopo," 26; despised by African tribes, 59; elephant, of Mr. Oswald, 76; night, cruelty of, 161; in, necessary suffering diminished by acquaintance with the habits of animals, 256, 257; sagacity of animals in shunning the dangers of, 280; not accounted sport by Africans, 579.

Huts on poles of the Banajoa, 80; of the Makololo, 207; of the Balonda, with movable roofs, 286; a fixed idea in the Makololo mind, 391.

Hydrophobia unknown in South Africa, 127.

Hyenas, alarm raised by, at Serotli, 56; cowardice of, 57; strength of their jaws, 600, 601; laughing, of the Mopane country, 608; numerous in the Mopane country, 615.

Ibis of the Leeambye, 238; religious, 252.

Icollo i Bengo, its population, 397; origin of the name, 398; census of, 401 *note*.

Idolaters, their morality no stricter than their fellows', 308.

Idols, of the Balonda, medicine, 275; alligator, common in Londa, 282; objects of fear, not of adoration, 286, 287; varieties of, in the Balonda forests, 304; at a trader's grave, 359; paraded at funerals in Cabengo, 456.

Ifé, an African water-plant, its uses, its native district, 72; the fibres of, used in wig-making, 274.

Indigo, wild, found in Africa, 71; wild, in Tete, 636.

Inoculation known to the Bakwains,

IVORY.

128; practised in the Barotse valley, 504.

Insanity rare in Africa, 409.

Insects, scourge of the tsetse, 499; whose sting causes stupefaction, 539; numerous after rain, 608; in seeds of plants, 609.

Instinct teaching wariness, 242; changing the habits of animals, 280; curious instance of, in ants, 327, 328; observed in trees, 344, 345; prompting the driving a wounded beast from the herd, 545.

Instruments carried by Dr. Livingstone, 231.

Intemese, a guide provided by Shinte, 301; purveys for his master, 304; his dilatoriness, 306, 307; theft committed by one of his followers, 307, 308; his skill in wood-carving, 308; stories of his childhood, 309; his untruthfulness and good-humour, shuns religious service, 311; urges the giving an ox to Soana Molopo, left behind, 313; his real services as guide, 314; delays the meeting with Katema, 315; a fugitive from Shinte reclaimed by, 322; introduces Dr. Livingstone to Katema, 319.

Interior of Africa a more promising field of missionary labour than the coast, 505, 506.

Interra, meeting with Senhor Asevedo at, 671.

Inyavu, the, coal seam on, 634.

Ionga Panza demands tribute for passing through his country, 351, 352; his village, his present to Dr. Livingstone, 352; his sons undertake the office of guide, 355; leave the party in the lurch, 356.

Iron manufactured by the Banyeti, 213; Shinte's people workers in, 302; native manufacture of, in Angola, 400; foundry erected in Angola in 1768, 402, 403; produce of modern works in Angola, 403; solution of, on bogs, 454; works of the Salvisho Highlanders, 485, ore, magnetic on the Funze hills, 570; wrought by the Basenga, 595; excellence of the ore found in East Africa, 650.

Irrigation of the Kolobeng country, by Dr. Livingstone, 20; of Mr. Moffat at Kuruman, 110; Boer's system of, 111; of a Barotze, 213.

Isidore, Senhor, seeks to improve the defences of Senna, 658; disorganisation in his government, 659; his negro boat-builders, 662.

Ivory, fabulous account of the wealth of Lake Ngami country in, 53; price of, among the Batwana at first opening of the trade, 69; value of a day's harvest in, 76; eagerness of African chiefs to trade in, 77; accepted by Dr. Livingstone from Sebituane, 190; price of, among the Makololo, 191; theft of Sekeletu's tribute, 198; Dr. Livingstone's men begin to col-

JABIRU.

lect, 493; no regular market for, existed in Central Africa, 531; Semalembue's trade in, 567.

Jabiru, the crane, 490.

Jackal-skins used for karosses, 50; skins, dressed, the dress of the Balonda, 305.

Jesuits, the, in Africa, their policy, 34; missionaries, good resulting from their labours, 382; coffee introduced into Angola by, 401; not popular in Tete, keen traders, their expulsion, 643.

Jews of Angola, 442.

Jinga, the, still independent in Angola, 422; burial-places of, 424; tribute paid by, to the King of Congo, 427.

Jose, Antonio, his journey to Mozambique, 435.

Journal, fate of Dr. Livingstone's, 229.

Journeys of discovery, Dr. Livingstone's, departure of the first expedition in 1849, 53; arrival at the Mokoko, 60; discovery of the Zouga, 63; discovery of Lake Ngami, 65; route of the second, in 1850, 74; interrupted by the breaking out of fever, 76; third, to Sebituane's country, 77; discovery of the Zambesi, 90; proposed route of the fourth, start from Cape Town in 1852, 94; detention at Kuruman, 118-120; visit to Sechele, 124; arrival in the Bamangwato country, 146; among the Bakalabari, 153; interrupted by fever, 168; discovery of the Sanshureh, 174; crossing of the Chobe to Linyanti, 177; start from Linyanti, 203; ascent of the Leecambye in canoes, 211; excursion from Naliele, 221; discovery of the Leeba and Loeti, 222; change of route, *ib.*; start from Linyanti for Loanda, 227; reach Libonta, 249; the confluence of the Leeba and the Leeambye, 263; ascent of the Leeba, 266; arrival in Shinte's town, 289; crossing the Lokulueje into Katema's country, 311; discovery of Lake Dilolo, 324; the Kasai, change in the aspect of the country, 330; route changed from west to north-east, 343; passage of the Quango, arrival at Cassange, 365, 366; arrival at Loanda, 389; return journey by a route farther eastward, 448; Linyanti reached, 500; fifth, projected to the east coast, two routes practicable, 506, 507; start from Linyanti, 515; final start from Kalai, number of the party, 526; reach the Kafue, 566; arrival at the Zambesi, 573; Zumbo, 584; arrival at Tete, 627; descent of the Zambesi to Kilimane, 672.

Kabinje, present of, to Dr. Livingstone, 330; refuses him a guide, 331.

KANGENKE.

Kabompo, name of the Leeambye after its confluence with the Leeba, 222; colour of its waters, 265.

Kafue, the, highlands of, overrun by the Makololo, 96; probably navigable, 483; country between Linyanti and, known to the Makololo, 506; its mountains seen from Kisekise, 554; its width at Semalembue's village, elevation of the country, 566; ford of, in a hilly, cultivated country, 568; crossing the hills to its confluence with the Zambesi, oxen lost on the journey, beauty of the scenery, 570, 571.

Kahowe, the, a name of the Kafue, 566.

Kaimbwa, his defeat of the Bazunga, 591.

Kaisa, a Mashona chief, refuses the charge of Dr. Livingstone's letters, 166.

Kake, his rebellion against Sechele, 35.

Kala, the, a rider on the buffalo, 252; peculiar species of, found in Angola, 546.

Kalagwe Lake, probably the watershed of the Zambesi and the Nile, 476.

Kalahari desert, the, frogs of, 42, 43; best season for crossing, 46; its latitude and longitude, 47; description of, 47-51; the South-African city of refuge, 51; reasons for the abundant vegetation of, 96, 97; hot electric wind of, its effects, 123; aridity of, accounted for, 478, 479.

Kalai, island fortress, surprised by Sebituane, 517; kotla and grave on, 518; Dr. Livingstone's stay at, 524; parting from Sekeletu at, 526.

Kale, a cataract of the Leeambye, 213.

Kalomba, the village on, 331.

Kalomo, the, a perennial stream flowing south to the Zambesi, 542; elephant without tusks met on, 545.

Kaluze, the, fertile uncultivated valley of, 337.

Kama-kama, passed by Dr. Livingstone on his route northward, 167.

Kamane, the, a feeder of the Chikapa, 448.

Kamboela sets Dr. Livingstone's party on the road from Bihe to Matiamvo, 359.

Kamoanja, a hill range on the south bank of the Zambesi, 591.

Kandehy, or Kandehai, beautiful valley of, described, 172, 173.

Kane, Dr., the weeping of the Esquimaux, 552.

Kanesi, the, a stream of Londa, 455.

Kangenke, sells his people to the Portuguese, 319; the hospitable virtues not cultivated by, 331; guides provided by, trick practised by one, 332; exorbitant prices charged by his people, 333; extortion of his guides, 335; his guides advise a change of route, 343; their open mutiny, 352, 353; Dr. Livingstone sends him

KATENDE.

a calico robe, 479; short-sighted wisdom of his slave-dealing, 483. Kangombe, chief of the Mambari, 218.

Kanjé, hill range, north of the Batoka, 536.

Kanne, wells of, guarded by the Bakalabari, 153.

Kansala, a rapid on the Zambesi, 554; the Zambesi not explored to, 610.

Kanyata, Sekeletu appoints, to head Dr. Livingstone's party, 513.

Kanyika, a people shut out from intercourse with white men, 458.

Kanyoka, a people on the Zambesi, Matiamvo's ivory-hunters, 458.

Kanyonko, crossing of the Leeba at his village, 482.

Kaonka, country of, bordering on the rebel Batoka, 541.

Kapende, liberal present of, 304.

Kapopo, the, a sand-stream, 611; passage of, 616.

Karosses, African mantles, an article of export, 50.

Karueira, a hill overlooking Tete, 629.

Kasabi, the, their stories of swollen rivers, 337; their eagerness to trade, their country populous, but uncultivated, 338; villages passed by Dr. Livingstone, 343.

Kasai, or Loke, the well dug twelve miles from, 310; rivers flowing northwards to join, 329; valley of, 330; its resemblance to the Clyde, 332; no game found beyond, 333; dangerous crossing of the flooded valleys of, 335, 336; its feeders, 344; rivulets flowing north into, 356; true course of its feeders, 448; streams flowing into, its change of name on receiving the Quango, 457; passage of, in spite of Kawawa, 469, 470; plains beyond, alive with birds and insects, 471.

Kasala, an isolated pile of rock in the Quango valley, 376.

Kasau, the, flows through a country with two rainy seasons and two harvests, 343.

Kasendi, African fashion of swearing friendship, 488.

Kashmir, revenue derived from njefu in, 664.

Kasisi (the priest), a conical hill, 656.

Katema, Dr. Livingstone on the borders of his country, 311; the birthright obtained by, 315; first presentation to, his liberality, his dress, and appearance, 319; his address to Dr. Livingstone, gracious acceptance of presents, 320; the wild cows of, 321; suspects Dr. Livingstone of witchcraft, 322; promises to provide carriers, their disobedience, 323; friendliness of his people, their love of singing birds, 324; return of his guides, 329; resolution to return to, 459; arrival at his village, visits Dr. Livingstone's encampment, gratified by presents, 480; gives a wild cow in return, 481; departure from his town, 482.

Katende, entrance into his country,

KATIMA.

329; sends for Dr. Livingstone, 333; refuses to see him, demands a price for passing through his country, 334, 335.
 Katima-molelo, a northward bend of the Leambye, below the rapids, 213; widening of the river, after passing, 216; reaches of deep water between Mameta and, the haunts of hippopotami, 241.
 Katolosa, the "Emperor Monomotapa," 617; détour to avoid, 624; two tusks extorted, by threat of his interference, 626, his treachery to the Portuguese, 631, 632; tolls levied by, on the Zambesi, 642.
 Katonga, latitude of, the adjacent country described, 208, 209.
 Katongo, latitude of, unhealthiness of the district, 220, 221.
 Kawawa, funeral in his village, 467; pleasant conversation with, magic lantern exhibited, 468; his demand of tribute, opposes the crossing of the Kasai, 468, 469; outwitted, 470.
 Kembrabasa, a rapid above Tete, 554; of the Chicova, 604.
 Kengwe, water-melon of the African desert, 48.
 Khari, Sechele's son, enslaved by the Boers, 125.
 Kidnapping of children for the slave-trade, 297.
 Kilbopechoe, his hunt after frightened oxen, 168; takes fever, 172.
 Kilimane, eastern terminus of Dr. Livingstone's last journey, 94; journey to, delayed, 628; character of fever at, 630; provisions procured from, during the siege of Tete, 632; use of palm-toddy at, 639; failure of crops at, famine, 652; house in, built by native carpenters, 662; inconvenient position, 670; arrival at, letters from home, 672; situation of, its unhealthiness, 680.
 Kimbonda, or Ambonda, the character of, 423.
 King-hunter, the, whistle of, 325.
 Kings, African respect for, 38.
 Kisafu, fowls offered in sacrifice, 407.
 Kisaka, or Choutama, his rebellion, burning of the Tete merchants' plantations, 632; his ravages of the Maganja country, 657; Senna at the mercy of, 658.
 Kisama. *See* Quisamas.
 Kisekise, a hill in the Batoka country, view from it, 554.
 Kiwe, a mountain range, 384.
 Koha, a dance of the Bechuana and Caffres, 146, 147.
 Kolimbota, accused of betraying the Balonda, 268; acts as spokesman, 274; recommended to take a wife from the Balonda, 277; his fear of offending Shinte, 294; intrigues to be left with the Balonda, 296; his desertion of Dr. Livingstone, 483; kind treatment of, by Shinte, 484; his evil deeds, 488.
 Kolobeng, the, settlement on, irrigation of the adjacent country, distressing droughts, 20, 21; at-

LANDEENS.

tack of the Boers, 39; corn brought to, from Kuruman, 42; Dr. Livingstone's second start from, in 1850, 74; his return to, 76; mission station at, broken up and deserted, 92; first valley after leaving, 329; Makololo description of Dr. Livingstone's house at, 391; nest of a korwe found at, 613; depressing influence of its long droughts, 590, 591.
 Komanga hills, range east of the Kafue, 570.
 Konde, the, beautiful valley of, 337.
 Kongwhane, the, scarlet insect on, 609.
 Koobe, well at, destroyed by the rhinoceros, 161.
 Koodoo, the, found always near water, 56; on the Zouga, a smaller variety, 71.
 Korwe, the red-beaked hornbill, seduction of, while hatching its eggs, 613, 614.
 Kosi, Bakwain term for chief, 45.
 Kosimakate, his drowning himself in Lake Dilolo, 327.
 Kotla, the, importance of, in the domestic polity of the Bechuana, 15; Shinte's described, 291; ships', according to the Makololo, 392.
 Krapf, supposed by Dr. Livingstone to be with Shinte, 289.
 Krieger, Commandant Gert, his justification of slavery, 30; negotiations of, with Dr. Livingstone, 35.
 Kuabaoba, the straight-horned rhinoceros, 71.
 Kukama, native name of the gems-buck, 56.
 Kumadua Lake, lowest point of the basin enclosing Lake Ngami, 66; rising and falling of its waters, 67, 68; the country of the Batletli, 85.
 Kumbanzo, an African chinchonaceous tree, 647; its bark a remedy for fever, 648.
 Kuruman, mission church and settlement at, 8; the station farthest inland from the Cape, 9; trade established at, 28; visited by Dr. Livingstone before starting on his third journey, 77; Sebituane driven from in 1824, 84; district, desiccation of, its causes, fountains now flowing, 110, 111; landscape, flora of, 112, 113; summer nearly over in March, 343.
 Kwelo. *See* Quilo.
 Kyanite, masses of, on hill ranges, 570.
 Lacerda, a traveller in the Balonda country, 305; his error as to the course of the Coanza, 357; his death at Cazembe's town, his papers lost, 587.
 Lakes, great, of ancient Africa, 527; evidences of their gradual drainage, 528, 529.
 Landeens, the, laid waste the Zambesi islands, 636; Caffres, their forays on the south bank of the Zambesi, 657; fines levied by, on Senna, 658; cruel attack of, on

LEEBA.

Senna, 660; expelled the Portuguese from Manica, 662; consider the whites a conquered tribe, 664.
 Langebongo, the, a branch of the Loeti, 222.
 Languages, directions for the pronunciation of African, 10 *note*; use of pronouns in the Bechuana, 13, 14; phrases of, leading to confusion from similarity of sound, 58; the Sichuana, its copiousness, simplicity of construction, and conciseness, 113, 114; children's patois, dialect of the Bamapela, 115; African, traceable to two families, gradual merging of the dialects, 339; of the Batoka, 555.
 Lattakoo. *See* Kuruman.
 Lavradio, Count de, his recommendation of Dr. Livingstone to the Portuguese, 633.
 Lawrence Mills, Lowell, stamp on calico bought from native traders, 597.
 Lebeole, his admiration of the eland, 210; escorts Dr. Livingstone from Liuyanti, 515.
 Leché, or lechwi, water-antelope, description of, its habitat, 71, 72; hunting of, in a flooded country, 204, 205.
 Lechulathebe, invitation from, to visit the Lake Ngami country, 53; history of his accession to the chieftainship, his unworthy treatment of Dr. Livingstone, 63; seeks to prevent a meeting with Sebituane, 69; agrees to furnish Dr. Livingstone with guides, 75; quarrel of, with the Makololo, 198-200; Makololo foray to punish, 502.
 Leeambye, the. *See* Zambesi. Winter landscape on its banks described, 212; cataracts of, 213; its geology, its yearly inundation, 214; pirates of, 234; rapids of, 237, 238; birds frequenting, 238-241; species of flying fish found in, 241; iguanos and alligators, habits of the hippopotami, 241, 242; its banks at Naliele, birds frequenting them, 248, 249; unhealthy season on, 249; uninhabited districts of, teeming with animal life, birds described, 252, 253; its numerous branches a hindrance to travellers, 254; the alligators of, 254, 255; marly sandstone banks of, 260; abundance of animal life following the course of, 261; signification of the name, 519.
 Leeba, or Loiba, its confluence with the Leeambye, 221; its latitude, 263; a navigable river, 264, 265; beauty and fertility of the country bordering, 265-267; confluence of with the Makondo, 271; few birds or fish found in, 273; the Makololo unwilling to ascend, 276; passage of, 306; a Makololo village on, projected, 482; confluence with the Leeambye, the best site, 483; larger than the Coanza at Massangano, canoe descent of, 486.

LEFUJE.

Lefuje, the, a rapid stream joining the Leeba, 286.
 Lebututu, African turkey, a serpent-eater, 432.
 Leina, the, an oration of candidates for the rank of men, 147.
 Lekone, or Lekwine, the, crossing of, 517; march from Kalai to, 526; flows, with a contrary current, in the old bed of the Zambesi, 527.
 Lepelole, Dr. Livingstone's six months' seclusion at, its advantage, 9; settlement at, broken up, 10.
 Lepelole, the cave of, the habitation of the Bakwain's deity, 124.
 Leprosy, a disease of Africans, 605.
 Lerimo, foray of, on the Leeba, 245; ill of leprosy, 503.
 Leshonya, an ant of South Africa, 135.
 Letlôche, ten days' distant from Lake Ngami, visited by Dr. Livingstone in 1842, 10; well supplied with water, Mr. Gordon Cumming's northern station, 151.
 Lezuntabuea, means of defence of the, 610.
 Libebe, boundary of the great central lake of ancient Africa, 527.
 Libollo, the, mountains in Angola, 383.
 — the, an independent people of Angola, 407; reputation of, 423.
 Libonta, its latitude, 221; multitudes of game above, 223; detention at, 249; captives restored at, its situation, 250; arrival at, joyous welcome, solemn assembly, 492; departure from, 494.
 Lichen, found floating on the San-shureh, 174.
 Lightning apt to strike the mopane, avoids the morala, 165.
 Lighthouse, a, required at Militone for safe navigation of the Zambesi, 673.
 Likware, the, forming with the tide and the Luare, the Kilimane river, 670.
 Likwa, the, source of, Sebituane's birthplace, 84.
 Lilonda, a Barotse capital, grove, relics of Santuru, 219.
 Limboa, his flight from the Makololo country, established in Nyenko, his rivalry of Masiko, 485; on his son brought from Nyenko, on Nananko's election, 489; proceeds to extremities in the quarrel with Masiko, defeated, 497.
 Limpopo, the, visited by English travellers in 1808, 14; great size of elephants on, 564.
 Linangelo, a town submerged by the Zambesi, 216.
 Linkololo, the, an African crow, a shellfish eater, 494; the young esteemed a dainty, 495.
 Linongolo, a shell-eating bird, 252.
 Linyanti, arrival of Dr. Livingstone at, 177; his reception at, 178; flight of the Mambari from, 181; latitude and longitude of, 203; country between Sesheke and, described, 203, 204; infested by tsetse, 227; Dr. Livingstone's final start from, 231; at, March the height of summer, 343; re-

LIVINGSTONE.

turn from the west to, 500; assembly called to receive the traveller's report, resolutions, 501; Dr. Livingstone's occupation at, 510; departure by night from, a thunder-storm, 515, 516.
 Lion, the, peculiar species of fascination of, over his prey, 12; nature of wounds from the teeth of, 13; "man-eaters" accounted for, 136; its fear of man, 137, 138; its courage and strength overrated, 139; manner of seizing prey, of feeding, 140; roar of, 141; its colour, a maneless variety, 141, 142; inferior in strength to the buffalo, 142; Bushman mode of hunting, 171; angry roaring of, 173; large size and loud roar of, near Libonta, 223; a man killed by, at Libonta, 250; the Mopane country overrun by, no check on their increase, 615.
 Lip, piercing the upper, a mode of decoration, 577; a tin button worn in, on the Zambesi, 597.
 Litloo, a bean yielding underground, 639.
 Litofe, hasty journey from, to Gonye, 226; at, Dr. Livingstone issues orders to prevent a foray, 245.
 Litubaruba, residence of Sebituane, 85; a town of Sechele's, 124; grey sandstone at, 603.
 Liula, shamed out of niggardliness, 460.
 Livingstone, Dr., his parentage, 2; early education, 3; choice of profession, 6; admitted a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians, 7; his marriage, 8; details of the various years spent in Africa by, 8*; wounded by a lion, 12; accused of lending cannon to the Bakwains, 36, 38; finally leaves Kolobeng, sends his family home, 92, 93; practice and reputation of, as a physician, among the Bechuanas, 130-132; determination of, to avoid inference in the practice of native doctors, 188; his refusal to trade, 189; presents of, to Sekeletu, 191; attacked by fever at Linyanti, 194; tries to negotiate peace between the Balonda and the Makololo, 273-277; prepares to start from Linyanti for the coast, 227, 228; his escort, 228; last instructions to Sekeletu, 229; provision for his journey, 230; details of the day in his travelling, 243, 244; refuses to give "gun medicine," his deficiencies as a marksman, 258; refuses Shinte's present of a slave, 297; his discourse on slavery, 298; difficulties with his escort, 306-308; observations for longitude and latitude taken by, 306; narrow escape from drowning, 336, 337; quells a mutiny of his men, 347; attacked by fever, in danger from the Chiboque, 348, 349; his men propose to return, 353; at Cassange, 370; his lectures to the Makololo on political economy, 373; hesitation of his followers to proceed to the coast,

LOFUBU.

374; reaches Loando, worn out by fever, 389; learns the disasters of the Russian war, 435; twenty-seventh attack of fever, 472; introduces the fruits of Angola into Londa, 484, 485; inadvertently a blood-relation, 489; loses his skill in woodcraft, 491; again at Linyanti, 500; fifth journey projected by, 506; indebted for his outfits to the Makololo, 516; tribes composing his band, system of discipline established, 533; reasons for his anxious wish to reach the east coast safely, 585; providential circumstances leading him to regard the exploring of Africa as his proper work, 677, 678.
 Livingstone, Robert, his visit to Sebituane, 89, 90.
 Livoa, the, a feeder of the Leeba, 315.
 Loajima, the, attack of the Chiboque on one of its branches, 348; hostile party at a ford of, 350; crossing of, on an extempore bridge, 448, 449.
 Loambo, the, Chebende's village on, 482.
 Loanda, Dr. Livingstone prepares to go to, 227; Balonda wax exported from, 285; capital of Angola, 369; government of, its regulations for the carriage of merchandise, 385, 386; fruit imported from the Senza plains to, 388; arrival at, 389; admiration of the Makololo, 391; regarded as a penal settlement, its convict soldiers, 396; soothing climate of, grant of the government to Sekeletu, 397; capabilities of for railway construction, 404, 405; embassy from the Jinga to, 428; priests in, men of colour, 426; second visit of the Makololo to, 501; island of, its population, trade in fish, 394.
 Loange, the, the western boundary of Londa, 447.
 Loangwa, the, Makololo plunderers turn back at, 503; Ma-Mburuma offers canoes to cross, 582; fears of attack, 584; crossing accomplished safely, 585; friendly parting with guides, 586; march from, through wooded hills, 588.
 Loapula, the, the eastern branch of the Zambesi, 476; south-westward course of, 503.
 Lobale, the people of, plundered by Dr. Livingstone's Makalaka, 222; slaves purchased from, 290; rain-flooded plains of, 308-310; fugitives from, on account of the slave-trade, 319.
 Lobotani well, north-west of Bamangwato, 54; return of the oxen to, 55.
 Locusts, used as food, 42.
 Loembwe, the, valley of, described, 465; open country beyond, 466.
 Loeti, the, confluence of, with the Leeambye, 222.
 Loey-cave, introduced into an African tradition, 528.
 Lofubu, the, ascent of, to visit a coal-seam, 633; navigable, 635.

LOFUJE.

Lofuje, the, Nyamoana's village on, 486.
 Lohaheng, a Bakwain cave, 124.
 Lokaleuje, the, hippopotami found in, 311; difficulties in crossing, its course, mosala left by inundation, 312; Mozinkwa's home on, deserted, 482.
 Loke, the. *See* Kasai.
 Lokole, the, hills of, 625.
 Lolo, the, rivers uniting to form, country watered by, 323.
 Lolua, the, situation of Matiamvo with respect to, 457.
 Lombe, the, mishap in crossing, 381; fall at its confluence with the Coanza, 426; open country near, 428.
 Lonaje, villages on the, 305.
 Londa, or Lunda, chiefs of, friendly to strangers, 221; wariness of hippopotami in the rivers of, 242; the game of, 279, 280; moist climate of, 280, 306; cause of its freedom from tsetse, 337; only of late years possible to rear cattle in, 338; the slave-market of western Africa, fertility of its soil, 357; want of animal food in, villages and villagers of, 358; colour, hair-dressing of eastern tribes, 449-451; eagerness of villagers to trade, 466, 467; probable centre of civilization and commerce in, 483; products of Angola, brought by Dr. Livingstone's party to, 484; no frogs in, toads on the Leebe banks, 487; no salt found in, 560.
 Longe, the, a branch of the Chihombo, 344; crossed by Dr. Livingstone, 346.
 Lopane, caterpillar, feeding on the mopane, 164.
 Lopepe, Dr. Livingstone's second visit to, 54; flight of Sebituane's cattle to, 85; wells of, found dry, 134.
 Losito, hornblende schist succeeding trap, at, 566; deserted Matabele encampment near, 568.
 Lotembwa, the, a feeder of the Chifumadze, 315; tedious crossing of, 318; aquatic plants of, opposite currents of, 473; Northern meeting with Kangeke's people, 479; Southern, abundance of fish caught in, 482.
 Lotete, the, change of vegetation in the country bordering, 419.
 Lotlakani, the, palmyra trees of, 61.
 Lotsa, or Iokesh, the, millet, 312.
 Lotus, pools near Kama-kama overgrown with, 167.
 Loyalne insists on a conviction of theft, 307, 308; paid the passage of the Chipaka, 356.
 Loyela, an island of the Leeambye, 224.
 Lozeze, passage of the rivulet, 337.
 Luabo, or Cuama, the, masters of its southern bank, 673.
 Luapura, the, flowing past Cazembe, 640.
 Luare, the, a stream of the Quango valley, 376; brackish water of, 431; uniting with the Likure to form the Kilimane river, 670.

MAHAR.

Luba, information learned from traders to, 457; foreign traders excluded from, staples of commerce, 458.
 Lubata, Senhor, entertains Dr. Livingstone at Massangano, 404.
 Lucalla, the, river draining Ambaca, 381; Dr. Livingstone's descent of, 402; mode of drawing water on, 403; détour from, 419; fertility of the district drained by, 428.
 Luenya, the, gold found in its sands, 605; Nyaude's stockade at its confluence with the Zambesi, 631; accidents rendering it the key to Tete, 632.
 Lui, the, a stream at the foot of Tala-Mungongo, 376; banks of, clothed with fruit-trees, 431.
 Luia, the, gold found in, 605; sand-streams running into, 611.
 Luinha, streams forming the, 387; iron-foundry at the confluence of the Lucalla and, 402.
 Lupata, the, gorge of, on the Zambesi, 566; grey sandstone, the underlying rock from Zumbo to, 603; country between Zumbo and, a coal-field, 635; gorge of, described, 655, 656.
 Lurillopepe, passed by Dr. Livingstone on his northward route, 169.
 Mababe, the, a branch of the Tzo, 67; reached by Dr. Livingstone's expedition when in want of water, 79; infested with mosquitoes, 80.
 Mabotsa, the, valley of, its latitude and longitude, missionary station in, 11.
 Mabue-asula, a low hill on the Ka ae, 569; view of hill ranges from, 570.
 Marabe, Mr., his journey to Lake Ngami, fined by the Boers, 122.
 Macaulay, character of the Highlanders according to, 2.
 "Machaka," battle-axe men, service required from, 204.
 Maclear, Thomas, assistance given by, to Dr. Livingstone, 93; opportunity given Dr. Livingstone of practising his instructions, 168.
 M'Lune, Commander, lost, coming into Kilimane, 672.
 Madagascar, spread of Christianity in, by unaided Bible teaching, 115.
 Madeira, project of emigration from, to Africa, 660.
 Magaliesberg. *See* Cashan.
 Maganja country, the, winding of the Lupata gorge into, 656; ravaged by Kisaka, 657.
 Maganja mountains, a range terminating in Morumbala, 661.
 Magic-lantern, an important part of Dr. Livingstone's equipment, 230; at the village of Nyamoana, 278; showed to Shinte's court, 298.
 Mahalapi, the, a dry river bed, 150.
 Mahale, Sebituane's ambassador to Kolobeng, Dr. Livingstone's host, 83, 84; undertakes the care of Dr. Livingstone's effects, 230.
 Mahar, an Englishman shot in mistake by the Barolongs, 122.

MAKOLOLO.

Mahonta, island on the Chobe, 177.
 Mai, the, Kasai at, described, 457; situation of, 458.
 Maila, Sunday spent at, 166.
 Majane, rightful chief of the Bana-joa, 80.
 Makabe, chief of the Bangwaketse, defeated by Sebituane, 85.
 Makalaka, the, latitude of their country, Dr. Livingstone's first visit to, 10; serfs of the Makololo, 186; incorporated with the Makololo, 197; cereals, fruits, cultivated by, 197; lechwé, hunting of, 204, 205; more dexterous watermen than the Makololo, 211; plundering propensities of, 222; pirates of the Leeambye, 234; an offence of, against the Makololo, referred to Sekeletu, 234; love of, for their mothers, 309.
 Makare, the, coal seam on, 634.
 Makoa, Bechuana appellation for white men, its derivation, 201.
 Makoe, a stream running westward, into the Kafue, 556.
 Makololo, the tribe of Sebituane, 68; welcome given by the, to Dr. Livingstone, 83; their selling boys for printed stuffs, 91; assistance given by, to Dr. Livingstone in the floods of the Chobe, 177; execution of a criminal by, 182; mode of determining civil and criminal suits among, 183, 184; Jewish custom obtaining among, 185; their liability to febrile diseases, *ib.*; colour of, treatment of women by, 186; costume, ornaments of women, their behaviour during religious service, 187; pursuit of literature by, 189; trade established among, 191; cattle of, 192; their ideas of beauty, 192, 193; dressed hides, arms of, 193; hospitality of, 195, 196; agriculture generally despised by, 196, 197; origin of, 197; peaceful policy recommended to, 199; their contempt for Lechulabete, 200; mode of slaughtering and distributing animals, of eating, 206; huts of, 207; their self-respect, 221; their devouring of meals, ceremonial dance of, 225; mode of accepting a trust, 230; customs modifying their lordship over the Makalaka, 234; punishment of theft, taught by Dr. Livingstone, 235; their honesty compared with Balonda and Makalaka, 308; reputation of, in Londa, 318; idea of the world, 388, 389; beneficial effects of contact with civilization on, 390, 392; their industry, 392; sagacity in traffic, 393; patient endurance of, 408; their character in Angola, 429; agricultural tastes of, 439, 440; peace with, proclaimed with joy, 490; Dr. Livingstone's party returns impoverished to, 493; willingness of, to establish a trade with the west, 501; mortality among, during Dr. Livingstone's absence, 503; careless life of, 508; their inconsistencies, 510.

MAKONDO.

511; sentiments of, statesmen, 514.
 Makondo, the, a branch of the Leeba, 271; its latitude, a tsetse district, 487.
 Makoma, his captive tribesmen, restored to, 255.
 Malachite, worked by the people of Cazembe, 651.
 Malange, geology of the district round, 429.
 Malaria, its causes, 509, 510.
 Maleke killed by a mad dog, 127.
 Malva, palm wine, 411.
 Malta, armour of the Knights of, 166.
 Maluti, mountaineers of the, cannibals, 202.
 Mambari, the, slave-traders, 91; slave-traders, flight of, on Dr. Livingstone's appearance at Lin-yanti, 181; besieged, released at Dr. Livingstone's intercession, 216; dismissed by Santuru, their family, appearance, and habits, 218; information given by, concerning Loanda, 227; extensive trade of, 271; fiction as to the origin of white men, 289; the western country often visited by, 330; monopoly of, 333; fable of white men's traffic, 384; their monopoly of trade exposed to Shinte, 483.
 Mambowe, hunters, their mode of stalking game, present to Dr. Livingstone, 490; join his party, 491; leave him at Naliele, 496.
 Ma-Mburuma, arrival at her village, 582; readiness of her people to converse, their suspicion of Dr. Livingstone, 583.
 Mamire, his farewell conversation with Dr. Livingstone, 513, 514.
 Ma-mochisane, Sebituane's daughter and successor, 90; appointed head of the tribe, resigns, 179.
 Mamoshu, or moshomoshu, the most palatable fruit of the Banyeti, 237; fruit-tree of the Leeambye forests, 260.
 Manakalongwe, a pass of the Bamangwato hills, 150.
 Manchester goods, African admiration for, 271.
 Manchunyane, Dr. Livingstone's interest in, 508.
 Maneko, a fruit with horny rind, 535.
 Manenko, female chief of the Balonda, 268; Dr. Livingstone's delay on her account, 269, 270; declines to visit her, 271; the mother of, 273; her appearance at a conference, 276; political opinions of, 277; falls foul of Masiko's people, 278; prevents Dr. Livingstone's embarkation, 279; escorts Dr. Livingstone, her official attendants, 281; her resolute spirit, 282; vexing delays of, 287; agrees to proceed to Shinte's residence, 288; appropriates Shinte's ox, 295; unable to meet Dr. Livingstone on his return, 488.
 Manga, a flat country, bordering on the Loeti, 261.
 Mango, the, plain of, 222.
 Manica, the ancient Ophir, 637; the

MASIKO.

finest gold country of Eastern Africa, 661.
 Manico, roots presented by Balonda chiefs to Dr. Livingstone, 278, 279; of Shinte's town, six feet high, 295; mode of cultivating and reaping, 302, 303; process rendering the poisonous variety eatable, 303; the sweet variety, manner of preparing the farina, 367; various uses of, 425; unwholesome as a sole article of diet, 455.
 Mantates, name given to native volunteer workmen, 33.
 Manyeti. *See* Banyeti.
 Maps, native, accuracy of, 529, 530.
 Maravi, the, custom of piercing the upper lip observed by, 577; a family of tribes north of the Zambesi, at war with the Portuguese, 595.
 Maravi country, sea-current in old times deflected towards, 626; coal cropping out in, 634; earthquakes in, 641; the buaze found in, 646.
 Maravi Lake. *See* Nyanja.
 Marble, pink, the bed of the Mbai, 560.
 March of Dr. Livingstone's party described, 204.
 Marile, the, a branch of the Leeambye, 223; Dr. Livingstone's passage down the, 224.
 Marimba, the, a musical instrument, 293.
 Marimba, arrival at his villages, 534; aspect of the country, 536.
 Maroro, or malolo, the, fruit of, like the custard apple, 266, 267.
 Marriage, mode of contracting among the Banyai, 622; generally in Africa, privilege of a Banyai wife, 623.
 Marquis, Laurence José, Commandant of Icollo i Bengo, 398; promoted to be Commandant of Ambaca, 418.
 Masebele, wife of Sechele, her flight from the Boers, 118.
 Ma-Sekelutu, meeting with Dr. Livingstone at the town of, 224; supports Dr. Livingstone against Mpololo, 245; prepares for Dr. Livingstone's journey, 513.
 Mashauana, his good omen, 239; his warning to Dr. Livingstone, 249; his duties as head boatman, 250, 251; his prayer to the alligator, 255; gives his cloth to Kangerke's guides, 333; his fall, 361; his devotion, 430; finds his wife married in his absence, 496; plunged in the river by a hippopotamus, 498.
 Mashinga mountains, gold, found by Portuguese in, 595.
 Mashona, the, weavers and dyers, 71; a, proposes accompanying Dr. Livingstone, 596.
 Mashûe, spot whence the Kalahari desert road diverges from the Bamangwato hill, 54; flight of Sebituane's cattle to, 85; its delicious water, 135; country adjacent to, undermined by mice, 142.
 Masiko, Santuru's son, rebels against Sekeletu, 245; his slave-dealing reproved, 263, 264; his influence among the Ambonda, 269; embassy from, presents, his

MBAI.

willingness to make peace with the Makololo, 277; Manenkó offended with, 278; return of the embassy, 279; prevents Shinte cultivating the friendship of the Makololo, 483; quarrel of, with his brother Limboa, 485; Dr. Livingstone's message to, protesting against war, 489; his message and presents to Dr. Livingstone, 496; history of his fight with Limboa, 497.
 Massangano, confluence of the Lu-callá and Coanza at, 381; visit of Dr. Livingstone to, 402; beauty of the approach to, 403; situation, latitude of the town, 404; railway to Loanda proposed, 404, 405; ruined churches in, the fort, 405; history of, fires in, 406; domestic fowls fitted for hot climates, near, 407.
 Masuka, a fruit tree of the Batoka, 552.
 Matebele, the, Sebituane's cattle seized by, 85; driven from the Zambesi by Sebituane, 86; imprisoned on the Zambesi, 88; boundaries of the, 201; bring Dr. Livingstone's goods to the south bank of the Leeambye, 499; the Makololo, suspect an importation of witchcraft, 450; treacherously murdered by Moyara's father, 530.
 Mathuluani, a pool of the Kalahari desert, 61; wells of, found dry, 153.
 Matiamvo, paramount chief of the Balonda, 288; migration of one of his villages, mode of dressing the beard peculiar to his people, 305; an hereditary title, absolute power of, madness of its former holder, 317; his tyranny and slave-dealing, 318; wild herd of, 321; interview with an old comrade of, 322, 323; his wish for a cannon gratified, 436; situation of his town, 457; policy of visiting, 458; character of his government and people, 459; begging of children of the late, 460; his sentiments towards Kawawa, 469; Cazembe, a vassal of, 587.
 Matlametlo, native name of an edible frog, 42; its habits, 43.
 Matlokotloko, Mosilikatse's residence, 543.
 Matlomagan-yani, chain of springs in tufa, 78.
 Maundo, a hill frequented by honey-guides, 547.
 Maunku, embarkation at, 231.
 Mauritius, the, profit of free labour in, 398; African flower-roots carried to, 542; free labour in spite of difficulties, successful in, 679.
 Mayabathu, the, African cannibals, 202.
 Mazaro, the, Zambesi at, 664; navigation from, to the sea, 665.
 Mazanzwe range, the, ruined houses on, 586; oxen knocked up in the hills behind, 588.
 Mazoe, the, its sands washed for gold, 605; beyond the Lekole hills, 625.
 Mbai, the, flowing through a beautiful country, 560; the Portuguese ignorant of its marbles, 629.

MBOELA.

Mboela, Mambari name of Nyenkeo, 485.
 Mboenga deserts from Dr. Livingstone, 489; takes Nyamoana's gift, Dr. Livingstone's message to him, 490.
 Mburuma, attempts to raise his tribe against Dr. Livingstone, 578; arrival at his village, 580; visit from his brother, 581; suspicious conduct of his guides, 582; Dr. Livingstone distrusted by his people, 583; Dr. Livingstone's present to, 586.
 Mead, a cure for fever, 296; of the Balonda, 299.
 Mebalwe, a native schoolmaster, his courage in a lion-hunt, 11-13.
 Medicine, native practice of, 129-131; knowledge of, an aid to missions, 188; elephant, the, initiated in, leader of the hunt, 599; a good price offered for, 600.
 Medicines asked for as charms, 581; list of native African, 649, 650 *note*.
 Melita, at, rendezvous of the Bangwaketse, to destroy the Makololo, 84.
 Mellot, Senhor, his kind entertainment of Dr. Livingstone, 383; Dr. Livingstone's companion, from the Calvi to the Quango, 418.
 Melons, water, of the Kalabari desert, described, 48; large crop of 1852, 121, 122.
 Menye-makaba, an island on the Zambesi, feud of its several classes of inhabitants, 574; detention at, 575.
 Merchandise, compulsory carriage of, in Angola, 385, 386.
 Mesembryanthemums of Cape Colony, their secreting of moisture in drought, 99; propagated by the Boers in arid districts, 100.
 Mice, multitudes of, near Mashue, their haymaking, 142; an article of food, 333.
 Micombo, a Jesuit settlement near Tete, described, 643.
 Miland, Mr., his plantations and garden near Sanza, 379.
 Milk, a substitute for salt, 27; importance of, to the Bechuana, 160; Portuguese prejudice against, 421.
 Milo, the African medlar, 260.
 Mines, company projected to work East Africa, 660.
 Mirage of the desert salinas, 62.
 Miranda, Lieutenant, Dr. Livingstone's escort to the coast, 652; prepares for defence at Shiramba, 657; hires Dr. Livingstone's men for the ascent of the Zambesi, 658; resignation of his commission, 659; volunteers to disperse Kisaaka's band, 663.
 Mission, Dr. Livingstone's, established at Mabotsa, 11; at Shokwane, 19; removal to Kolobeng, 20; circumstances of the native tribes adverse to, 27; difficulties from without, 29; destroyed by the Boers, 39.
 Missionaries, expediency of their trading discussed, 33, 34; their daily work described, 41; pati-

MOHORISI.

ence and an enterprising spirit, necessary qualifications of, 116, 117; resources and necessary expenditure of, 190; Jesuit, high reputation of, 410; permanence of their teaching, 411.
 Missionary addresses, prominent theme of, 317; difficulty of conveying, through an interpreter, 320.
 Missionary efforts, indirect good influence of, 19; serious hindrances to, in Africa, 27; promoted by trade, 28; the Bible a substitute for, 115; circumstances weakening, in South Africa, 116; mistakes in, 117; injury done by sectarianism to, 118; apparent ill success of, good insensibly derived from, 158; ill directed, 505; district of Africa best prepared for, 505, 506; all earnest labour, in some measure, 673, 674; importance of an established commerce to, 675.
 Missionary life, definitively embraced by Dr. Livingstone, 8; qualifications necessary for, 8f, 20; toils, privations, compensations of, 40.
 Missionary societies, stations in Africa to be occupied by, 676.
 Missionary teaching, advantages resulting from, to Griquas and Bechuana, 107-109.
 Mitilone, proposed as a port of the Zambesi, 662; lighthouse and village at, proposed, 673.
 Moamba, the, latitude of, 453; geological structure of its slopes, 454.
 Mobala, last friendly chief met in the descent of the Zambesi, 578.
 Mobola, a fruit dried by the Banyati, 237.
 Mochoasele, the first Bechuana who learned the existence of white men, 14.
 Moenda in Goma, hills at the entrance of Lupata, 656.
 Moene Dilolo, entertains Dr. Livingstone, 479.
 Moena, Kilkanje, border Chiboque chief, 446.
 Moffat, Mr., missionary settlement of, at Kuruman, 8; dam made by him at Kuruman, 110; his 'Scenes and Labours in South Africa,' translation of the Bible, 113, 114; receives Sechele's children, Sechele's letter to, 118, 119; packages sent by, lodged on an island, 500; curious meteorological phenomenon observed by, 595, 596.
 Mogametsa, an African bean, 260.
 Mohango, a pass through wooded hills, 582.
 Mohatla, an aromatic shrub, 112.
 Mohetolo, the indigo plant, 71.
 Mohohu, Bechuana term for the white rhinoceros, 611.
 Mohonono bush, thickets of, its edible bark, 167.
 Mohorisi, taunts Lerimo with cowardice, 245; his boldness during the attack of the Chiboque, 342; comforts Dr. Livingstone with assurances of fidelity, 353, 354; projects a Makololo village on the Leeba, 482;

MONZE.

marries a wife in Katema's town, 489; his readiness to promote direct trade with Europeans, 526.
 Mohotluane, the wells of, destroyed by digging too deeply, 55.
 Moisture sensibly cooling the atmosphere, 417.
 Mokantsa, a tall Bushman, 165.
 Mokoko, the, a dry river-bed of the Kalabari desert, 60; anciently spreading to a large lake, 61; temporary flood of, 159.
 Mokokonyani, a water-pool in the bed of the Mokoko, 61.
 Mokoronga, the, a fruit-tree, in the Mopane country, 611.
 Mokorosi, the, a rivulet feeding the Zambesi, 634; gold-washing in, 637.
 Mokuri, herbaceous creeper with tuberous root, 48; an edible tuber of the Mopane country, 625.
 Mokwa-reza, the, its cry, in habits resembling the cuckoo, 559.
 Mkwala, his present to Dr. Livingstone, 498.
 Mokwanka, a district bordering on the Leeba, recently occupied by Shinte, 307.
 Mokwine, Batoka of, sent with Dr. Livingstone, 533; bad feeling of his tribesmen towards Monahin, 620.
 Mola, an African forest tree, 536.
 Molekane, an address inciting to hospitality, 148.
 Moles eaten by Katende's people, 333.
 Molinge, the, a sand river falling into the Nake, 607.
 Molompi, wood used for paddles, 205; found in the Londa forests, 284.
 Molondo, a fruit-tree of the Batoka, 552.
 Monahin, a Makololo in command of Batoka, 533; attacked by insanity, leaves the camp, 619; his unfortunate position with the Batoka, vain search for, 620.
 Monakadzi, a mountain, the source of the Lefufe, 286; valley stretching to the ridges of, 289; its height above the valley, 544.
 Mona-Kaluje, the, a branch of the Lokalueje, 315.
 Monasteries, lessons to be learned from, 117.
 Monato, African acacia, 54.
 Monenga, heroine of the traditional story of Lake Dilolo, 327.
 Money, calico a substitute for, 380, 635; fish, 403; salt, 407.
 Monina, arrival at his village, his popularity, 617; boys sent to be educated in his household, 618; hostile demonstrations of his young men, 619; his wives submit to the ordeal "muavi," 620.
 Monomotapa, degeneracy of the present, honours paid by the Portuguese to the former, 617.
 Mononga-zambi, a fruit-tree on the table-land overlooking the Quango valley, 377.
 Monteiro, Major, his visit to Cazembe, 640.
 Monze, paramount chief of the Batoka, his reception of Dr. Livingstone, 554; a substitute for

MOON.

the slave-trade proposed, the settlement of a missionary in his country, 555; a discourager of Bashukulompo fashions, 556; visit to his sister's village, meeting with an old acquaintance, 557; pleasure expressed at the prospect of peace, 558.

Moon, new, Makololo custom of greeting the, 235.

Mopane tree, edible insect secretion on its leaves, 164; described, 165.

Mopane country, entrance into the, 607; elephant hunt in, 608; singing birds of, 609; the white rhinoceros extinct in, 611; the korwe a frequenter of, its nest described, its voluntary imprisonment, 612, 613; abundance of game in, 615; edible tubers, geological structure of, 625.

Mopato, or mepato, guilds of Caffre and Bechuana soldiery, 147; their customs and rights, 148; their fidelity to duty, 168; their duty to the chief, 204.

Morala tree, a protection against lightning, 165.

Morality, Sekomi's notion of, 146; of a Bushman, misunderstood, from ignorance of his language, 159.

Moremi, chief of the Batawana, conquered by Sebituane, 68; his second meeting with Dr. Livingstone, 177.

Moremi, a village on the Chobe, 233.

Moretloa, a resinous shrub, 112; sloop rods used in the "sechu," 146.

Moriantane, Sebituane's brother-in-law, 234; enforces order during religious service, 235; provides supplies of food, 236; escorts Dr. Livingstone to the confluence of the Chobe, 516.

Moroa-Majane, services of, as guide, 80.

Morongosi, the, bed of coal, exposed on, 633, 634.

Morumbala, termination of the Lupata gorge, 656; a mountain east of Seina, its sulphurous spring, 661; proposed as the site of a new town, 662.

Mosala, a large fish found in the Zougá, its resemblance to the eel, 172; spread, by inundation, over the Barotse valley, 261; overspreading plains flooded by the Lokalueje, 312.

Mosamba range, the, rise of the Quango in, 440.

Mosantu, sent as escort with Barotse captives to Masiko, 263; his message, 264; anxiety of his comrades concerning, 271; arrival of, with the embassy from Masiko, 277; checks an officious mutineer, 348.

Moshesh, his fondness for agriculture, 196; paramount chief of the Bakoni and Basuto family, 202.

Moshoma, or mokuchong, an African fruit-tree, 70.

Moshuka, a tree bearing fruit like apples, 534.

MOZINKWA.

Mosibe, a bean, eaten with honey, 236.

Mosilikatze, character of, 30; his attack on Sebituane, his defeat, 87; his ill success in a second attack, 88; his people, Mr. Moffat's messengers, 499; mistrusted by the Makololo, 500; his overrunning the Eatoka country, 544.

Mosioatunya, on the Leebea, 264.

— native name of the Victoria falls, its meaning, 518; garden planted by Dr. Livingstone above, 524, 525.

Mosisinyane, head man of Dr. Livingstone's Banajoa, 533.

Mosogo, hospitality of his wife to Monenga, 327.

Mosquitoes, of the Senza, 388; follow muddy rivers, 398.

Mosses in African forests, 356.

Mosusa, elephants chased from an island near his village, 598, 599; salt manufactured by his people, 600.

Motemwa, the axe-shaped hill, 591.

Moteme carriers' poles, 380.

Motibe, first scholar of the Makololo, 188, 189; his opinions on dancing, 225, 226; advised reproof to Sekeletu, 503; justifies marauding, 514.

Motirikwe, the, a stream flowing through Manica, 662.

Motito, meeting of Dr. Livingstone and Sechele at, 120.

Motlatla, insufficient supply of water at, 153; friendliness of the Bakalahari at, 157; Dr. Livingstone leaves, 159.

Motlose, African jackal, 50.

Motondo, the, a fruit-tree, excellence of its timber, 602.

Motsikiri, an evergreen, bearing a fruit yielding oil, 535.

Motsintela, fruit of the, 232.

Motsouri, the, an African fruit-tree, 70; fruit of the, 232.

Motuia, of the Londa forests, 284.

Mowanah-baobabs, 70; described, its ostinate vitality accounted for, 162, 163.

Moyara, a day spent at his village. discussion on its ornaments of skulls, 530; proposes a protection against tsetse, saved from Makololo imperiousness, 531.

Mozambique, journey of two native traders from Loanda to, 435; English goods from, exchanged for ivory, 567; lime brought from, to Tete, 629; guns declared contraband by the Government of, 636; inefficiency of the Government of, 660; the Governor of, his offer of a passage in the Zambesi, 672; advantage of proclaiming it a free port, 673.

Mozambique, the Zambesian, Lacerda's and Dr. Livingstone's astronomical observations on, 655.

Mozinkwa, his hospitable entertainment of Dr. Livingstone, his house and garden described, 314; painful meeting with, 482.

Mozinkwa's wife, her request to Dr. Livingstone, her premature death, 314.

MURCHISON.

Mozinkwa, the Zambesian, detention on his island, 595; desertion of a Batoka to, 596; bitten by a hyæna, 600.

Mozungu, the, Dr. Livingstone proves himself not one of, 593.

Mozungu, Monomotapa's son, his history, 642.

Mozuma, the, or river of Dila, 547; lignite found on its banks, ruined towns on, 548; the country once rich in cattle, 549.

Mpakane, his marauding on the Zambesi, 583; never reached the confluence with the Loangwa, 585, 586.

Mpata, a gorge of the Zambesi, 582.

Mparia, an island at the confluence of the Chobe and the Leeambe, its geology, 233; night spent on, 234; its position, geological structure, 516; detention in, 517.

Mpende, warning against, 589; beauty of his country, 590; arrival at his village, doubtful reception, 591; insulting hostility of the villagers, preparations for war, 592; Dr. Livingstone's message and present to, meeting of council, conference with Sekwebu, 593; provides canoes for the passage of the Zambesi, 594; Dr. Livingstone's thank offering, to, 595; game laws enforced beyond his country, 599.

Mpepe, intrigues of, to succeed Sebituane, 179; resists Sebituane's authority, 180; protects slave-traders, plots against Sekeletu, 181, 182; his death, 182, 183; permission granted by, to slave-dealers to trade in Batoka villages, 213.

Mpololo, sanctions Lerimo's foray, assents to Ma-Skeletu's advice, 245; makes restitution, 246; his liberality to Dr. Livingstone, his parasites, 247; his rights as chief, 495; murder of his daughter, 495, 496; exerts himself in Dr. Livingstone's service, 496; condemn's Masiko's assertion of independence, 497; his loan of canoes, 498; furnished Dr. Livingstone with a slender provision of salt, 600.

Mponko, a species of melon, 266.

Muanzanza, chief of Cabango, prevented, by a feast, from transacting business, 456; Dr. Livingstone requests a guide from, presents received by, 459; his guide breaks his engagement, 460.

Muatize, or Motize, the, seam of coal on, described, 633; no drainage required, in working, 635.

Muavi, an ordeal of the Banyai and other tribes, 621.

Mujao, the, a tribe north of Lake Nyanja, 640.

Mullet, abounding in the Zougá, 72; heaps of, left by floods, in the Barotse valley, 261.

Murchison, Sir Roderick, remarks of, on the geology of Africa, 474, 475 *note*; truth of his conclusions with regard to the configuration of the African continent, 500.

MUROMBO.

Murombo, a mountain in Lake Nyanja, 640.
 Murotiani, Bechuana name for the hornet, 499.
 Murray, Captain, murdered by the Boers, 106.
 Murray, Mr., joins the expedition to the Lake Ngami, 46; departure of the expedition, 53; lost in the desert, misunderstanding with his guide, 57, 58; sent forward with oxen in search of water, misled by Ramotobi, 60.
 Muscle, edible, found in brackish rivers, 431.
 Museum, British, African resemblances to Egyptian paintings in, 443; young elephant calf in, 564.
 Museum of Practical Geology, specimens of African coal and gold dust in, 638.
 Mushinga, at, rock pounded in wooden mortars, to find gold, 637.
 Mushrooms, of the Londa forests, 285; of the Mopane country, 625.
 Music, African, and musical instruments, 292, 293; instrument used in mourning the dead, 433; its construction, 434.
 Mutokwane-bang, 330.
 Mutokwane, an African narcotic, its pernicious effects, 540, 541.
 Mutu, the, a branch of the Zambesi, 664; navigable in old times, 670.

Nakachinta, the, a rivulet flowing east to the Zambesi, 558.
 Nakalombo, hot springs of, once a residence of Sebituane's, 568.
 Nake, a doctor, 232.
 Nake, the, thickets on its banks, 604; course of, 605; bordering the Mopane country, 607; coal-seams in, 635.
 Nakong, the, a new species of antelope described, 205; seen on the Kasau, 343.
 Naliele, a town of the Barotse, 83; Mpepe fixes himself at, in opposition to Sebituane, 180; Santuru's store-house, 216; visited by no white men before Dr. Livingstone, 217, 218; Dr. Livingstone's excursions from, 221; Masiko's intrigues in the neighbourhood of, 245; picho at, 245; beginning of rains, 246; return to, 495; arrival of an embassy from Masiko, 496; Dr. Livingstone leaves, 497; salt-pans a fortnight west of, 600.
 Namagari, the, source of, Sebituane's birthplace, 84.
 Nambwe, a cataract of the Leeambye, 213.
 Nameta, hippopotami found between Katimo-molelo and, 241; news received by Dr. Livingstone at, 245; between, and Sekhosi, a tsetse described, 499; haunted river reach near, 517.
 Names, commemorative marks of remarkable events in Africa, 217, 218; confusion of, from misunderstanding native languages, 617.
 Namilanga, a well under a fig-tree,

NIGER.

origin of the name, 531; depopulation of the surrounding country, 532.
 Nampene, canoes left at, 517.
 Nananko elected chief at Nyenko, 489.
 Napier, Sir George, governor of Cape colony, 98.
 Narcotic, a, used by the Batoka, 540.
 Nato, large edible caterpillar, 54.
 Natural history, value of, to the missionary, 259.
 Navigation, remarks on, of the Zambesi, from its mouth, 664-670; beneficial results to be hoped for, 673, 674.
 Nchokotsa, the, salinas of, 62; parching heat at, glare from the salt-pans, 160; boundary of a great central lake, 527.
 Ndongo, Makololo name for the Dongolo, 625.
 Need, Captain, 'good service done by his gift, 445.
 Negro type found among the Balonda, 290, 291; customs followed by the Barotse and Balonda, 318; emotions excited by the sight of white men, 465.
 Nest, birds', of stitched leaves, 175; scooped in trees and plastered over, 613.
 Neves, Captain Antonio Rodrigues, his kindness to Dr. Livingstone, 369; anniversary feast given by, 371; his knowledge of the geography of Angola, 372; Dr. Livingstone's host on his return to Cassange, 432; death of his child, 433; saves a woman accused of witchcraft, 434; present of, to Matiamvo, 435; remarks of, on the unhealthiness of Cassange, 436; enormous tusk belonging to, 439.
 News, African interpretation of, 151.
 Newton, John, his slavery in the West Indies, 287.
 Ngaba, a Matebele plunderer, 585.
 Ngabisane, oxen and waggons left at, 64.
 Ngami, Lake, Dr. Livingstone's near approach to, in 1842, 10; idea of penetrating to, suggested by Sechele, 44; difficulties of the journey, fittest season for the attempt, 46; start of the expedition, 53; sufferings from thirst, 60; difficulty in tracing a route, 61; guided by a bushwoman, 62; hindered by Sekomi, 63; discovery of, 65; detailed description of, 65-68; molluscs found in, salt-springs of, 78; the residuum of an ancient lake, 528; the large cattle of, imported from the west, 565.
 Ngio, a Sunday spent at, 379.
 Ngotuane, poisonous shrub of South Africa, 113.
 N'gwa, a poisonous caterpillar, effects of the poison, 171.
 — the bill, its latitude and height, 172; hill-range stretching from, a boundary of the Sanshure, 174.
 Niger expedition might, by penetrating farther, have found a

NYAMPUNGO.

healthy climate, 544; no failure, 679.
 Nile, the, theory accounting for the inundations of, 475-479; analogy between its inundations and that of the Zambesi, 602, 603; a water-plant of, found in the Leeambye, 664.
 Nile desert, the, resemblance of, to the ridge bounding the Barotse valley, 220.
 Njambi, a Chiboque chief, hump and ribs of an ox offered to, 339; surrounds Dr. Livingstone's encampment, 340; comes to terms, his shabby peace-offering, 342; familiarity of his people with the slave-trade, 343.
 Njefu, a water-plant bearing an edible nut, 663; found in various countries, 664.
 Nju, a bean of the Batoka country, 535.
 Nkuaane, oxen sent forward to the well of, 153.
 Nkuesi, a Zambesian island, a night spent on, 557.
 Nkwattele accompanies Dr. Livingstone, 515.
 Noga-put-sane, the "bleating snake," 143, 144.
 Noka ea Batletli, a name of the Zouga, 62.
 Nokuane 'Mpepe's executioner, 182; executioner of 'Mpepe's evil counsellors, 215.
 Nokwane, his death, during Dr. Livingstone's absence, 503.
 Nolloth, Captain, his present of wine to Dr. Livingstone, 672.
 Ntlarie volunteers into Dr. Livingstone's convoy, 515.
 Ntsetwe, a plain broad enough to allow of the latitude being taken, 162.
 Nuana-Kalueje, a branch of the Lokalueje, 311.
 Nuana-Loke, the, Dr. Livingstone nearly drowned in, 336, 337.
 Nunes, Captain, his great-grandfather intrusted with the expulsion of the Jesuits, 643.
 Nunes, Colonel Galdino Jose, Dr. Livingstone's host at Kilimane, 672; chosen by Dr. Livingstone trustee of his property and interests in Africa, 677.
 Nwetwe, a large salt-pan, 77.
 Nyakalonga, Matiamvo's sister, her liberal treatment of Dr. Livingstone, 461; her village entrenched by bog, 462.
 Nyakoba, arrival at his village, confession of poverty, 621; ill-faith of the guide provided by, 622; his favourable reception of Dr. Livingstone, 623; promises guides to Tete, 624.
 Nyamboronda, the hot-spring of, described, 634.
 Nyamonga mountains, height of, 661.
 Nyamoana, Dr. Livingstone's conference with, 273-277; parting gift of, to Dr. Livingstone, 281; recommendation to, to furnish canoes, 484; her removal to the river Lofuge, meeting with Dr. Livingstone, 486.
 Nyampungo, headman of the Bam-

NYANJA.

biri, a rain-charmer, information given by, to Dr. Livingstone, afflicted with leprosy, 605; departure from his village, 607; spoils of an elephant hunt shared with, 608.
Nyanja, Lake of the Maravim, perhaps Lake Kalagwe, 476; the Maravi of geographers, described, 640.
Nyaondo, the, a rivulet showing igneous action, 634.
Nyatewe, supreme ruler of the Banyai, his dependant chiefs, 617.
Nyaude, his rebellion against the Portuguese, 631; his two years' siege of the fort at Tete, 632; sustained defence of his stockade against Kisaka, 655.
Nyenko, Limboa's country, 485; Barotse of, disclaim allegiance to Limboa, 489.
Nyungwe. *See* Tete.

October, heat at Linyanti in, 508; plains still inundated in, 509.
Ophir of Solomon in East Africa, 637; reasons for fixing its site in Africa, 661, 662.
Ophthalmia among the Bakwains, its cure, 129; animals attacked by, 136; at Libonta, 249.
Orange River, boundary of the Kalahari desert, 47; boundary of the Griquas country, 104; martins observed in winter on, 249.
Orapa, a well lying between Lotlakani and Nchokotsa, 159.
Orchilla-weed, used in dyeing, 266; found in the Batoka country, 558.
Ordeal, trial by, practised in Angola, 434; trial by, practised north of the Zambesi, 621.
Ostrich, the, able to subsist long without water, 56; roar resembling the lion's, 141; infatuation of, when hunted, 153; speed of, mode of laying and hatching its eggs, 154; vitality of eggs, 155; its food, difficulty of stalking, feathers of, *ib.*; long sight of, 156; habitat of, in South Africa, 612, 613.
Oswell, Mr., Sechele's arithmetical master, 16; agrees to join Dr. Livingstone's expedition to the Lake Ngami, 46; starts for the interior, 53; lost in the desert, absurd colloquy with his guide, 57, 58; captures a Bushwoman, 61; deceived by the salt mirage, 62, 63; volunteers to procure a boat from the Cape, embarkation on the Zouga, 69; elephant hunting of, his remembrance of Dr. Livingstone, 76; reaches Sebituane's residence, 83; discovers the Zambesi, 90, 91; his opinion of a South African climate, 133; attacked by a lioness, 138; regretted by Dr. Livingstone, 507; map of the Zambesi drawn for, 529; hairbreadth escape of, from a wounded elephant, 580; dangerously wounded by a rhinoceros, 611, 612.

PETROLEUM.

Ox, alarm caused by an, 288.
Oxen, their sufferings from thirst, 60; delight on reaching water, 61; loss of, in pitfalls, 75; prepared skins of, coverlets, 84; lost for want of water, 153; effects of panic among, 168; Makololo riding on, 204; number of, given to Dr. Livingstone's party in the Barotse valley, 498; African veneration for, 532.
Palani, his notion of an exquisite dainty, 464.
Paley, Brougham's, habits of the black ant misrepresents in, 538.
Pallah, the, an antelope frequenting only well-watered tracts, 53.
Pallah, an edible snake, 145.
Palm-tree of the Leeambye country resembling the palmyra, 260; fossil, at Pungo Andongo, 421.
Palma-Christi, oil of, balsam for poisoned arrow wounds, 171; used by the Balonda, 272; a garden shrub in Londa, 314.
Palms, their language to Northmen, 519.
Palmyra-trees, the, of Lotlakani, 61.
Pangaze, the, a river flowing into the Mutu, 670.
Pangola, recommendation to, 589; visit from, fails in his promise of canoes, 590.
Panyame, the, a river near Zumbo, flowing through a gold district, 637.
Paper, African plants suited to the manufacture of, 65.
Papyrus of the Chobe, 175.
Park, Mungo, story in his travels explained, 311.
Parker, Captain, opinion of, as to the navigation of the Zambesi, 656; extract from his journal on the navigation of the Zambesi, 665-668.
Parra-Africana, the, its walking on the water, 253.
Pascoal, Senhor, obliged to propitiate native tribes, 444; cures Dr. Livingstone of rheumatic fever, 445; harassed by slaves and carriers, 447; moderates Muanzanza's expectations, 459.
Pedro, Father, of Zumbo, his balsam for poisoned arrow wounds, 171.
Pedro, H. M. Don, supports Dr. Livingstone's men during his absence, 673.
Peixemulher, a fish of the Coanza, 403.
Pelican, the, plundered by the fishhawk, 241; flight of, 252.
Pepacheu, a hollow lined with tufa, 59.
Pepper, the bird's-eye, eaten by a maggot, 669.
Pereira's visit to Cazembe's town, 305; frequency of human sacrifices exaggerated by, 317; his account of Cazembe not accurate, 587, 588.
Peri hills, ford of the Leeba at, 482.
Petroleum said to be found near the Calvi, 418; springs, an indication of coal in Angola, 421.

POISON.

Peyton, Captain, his kind welcome on board the Frolic, 682.
Pezo, the, its capabilities for irrigation, 447.
Phillips, Captain, of the Polyphemus, 391.
Philomel, the, visit of the Makololo to, 391, 392.
Picakbolu, venomous snake, the "spitting serpent," 143.
Picho of departed spirits, 220; called to deliberate on a journey to the coast, 228; to discuss removal to the Barotse valley, 503; resolutions, 504.
Pingo, his destructive conquest of the Batoka, 553; savage mode of fighting, 554.
Pinkwe, a hill on the Zambesi, 602; march strikes off from the river opposite, 603.
Pluto, Mr., presents of, to the Makololo, 407.
Pires, Colonel, successful cultivation of, 421; his success in life, 423; his slave-boy carried off by an alligator, 424.
Piri, two hills on the Leeba, 307.
Pita, half-caste Portuguese fugitives at, 657.
Pitfalls of the Bayeyi described, 69, 70; oxen lost in them, 75.
Pitsane, his care to enforce Sekeletu's orders, 236; affords the Chiboke a pretext for attacking Dr. Livingstone, 340; attacked by fever, 380; borrows a canoe without leave, 469, 470; proposes establishing a Makololo colony in Londa, 482, 483; chooses Sambanza for his blood relation, 488; marries a Balonda wife, 489; oration of, at Libonta, 492; receives a tusk from Dr. Livingstone, 497; to carry a present to Mr. Gabriel, 501; willing to return to Loanda, 526.
Plains flooded with rain, aspect of, discomforts of travelling over, 309; trees destroyed on, 310; parched in the dry season, *ib.*; the sources of the great southern rivers, 311.
Plasterer, the, an insect stupefying its prey, 538; mode of building and furnishing its nest, 539.
Plateau, central, of Africa, its eastern ridge traced and described, its elevation, 543; healthy climate of both ridges, accessibility of the eastern, undulating character of the country, 543, 545.
Plateaus between rivers, absence of life in, 454.
Plover of the Leeambye, its monotonous cry, 239.
Pluto, the, Dr. Livingstone's address to his men on board, 391, 392.
Poku, a new species of antelope, 256; a smaller leche, 564.
Poluma, a black monkey with white mane, 288.
Polyphemus, the, attention of the officers of, to Dr. Livingstone, 391.
Poison of the Ngoutane, its effects, 113; of the Ng'wa, used for arrows, 171; vegetable, used for

- arrows, *ib.*; devoured by insects, 609.
- Pombal, Marquis de, his expulsion of the Jesuits, 382; his endeavours to improve the iron manufacture of Angola, 402, 403; his order to expel the Jesuits from Tete, 643.
- Pombeiros, native traders, sent out by the Portuguese of Cassange, 369; extent of their journeys, 435; slow progress of, 447.
- Pontoon-journey, Dr. Livingstone's, through the floods of the Chobe, 174-177; left behind on the Leeba, 308; recovered, found useless, 482.
- Ponuané engages to observe a trust with fidelity, 230.
- Porapora, a name of the Unicorn Pass, 150.
- Porcupine, the, able to resist thirst, 56.
- Porphyry covering mica schist, 558; syenitic, near Tete, 626; syenitic at the hot spring Nyamboronda, 634; two conical hills of, in the gorge of Lupata, 656.
- Portugal, King of, Batoka cattle presented by, to Prince Albert, 192.
- Portuguese of Cassange, 371, 372; ready hospitality of, 383; readiness of, to abandon the slave-trade, 414; territory, population of, 429; claim of having crossed the African continent incapable of proof, 531; the decline of their power and trade at Tete, 630-632; decline of power and wealth in Eastern Africa, 631, 632; original system of trade at Tete, 630; disinterested kindness of, 652, 653.
- Portuguese half-castes carry a Bakalahari village into slavery, 180, 181; good education of, 218; courtesy of, their discovery of the Zambesi later than Dr. Livingstone's, 219; traders in Shinte's town, 289; harsh treatment of their slaves, 290.
- Portuguese government, feeling of, with regard to the slave-trade, 395, 396; abuses of, 418, 419.
- Potato, species of, found in Africa, 172; of large size, grown by the Maravi, 595.
- Potgeiter, Hendrick, leader of the Boers into the Magaliesberg district, 29; peaceful policy of, 32; instructions of, to native teachers, 37; his opposition to missionary efforts, 44, 45.
- Potholes on the Ue used as graves, 616; near Tete, an indication of the ancient sea-line, 625, 626.
- Pottery, the art of, known among the Banyeti, 213.
- Potokuané, an antelope, 486.
- Pretorius, Mr., authorises an attack of the Boers on the Bakwains, 39; death of, Boers' justification of his policy, 119.
- Priesthood, nearest approach to a, among the Africans, 219.
- Priests, African chiefs assuming the office of, 581.
- R.
- Protestant missions contrasted with Roman Catholic, 34.
- Public Works, Board of, at Loanda, its munificence to Sekeletu, 397.
- Pukuye, African jackal, having handsome fur, 50.
- Pumpkins, ceremony observed in gathering the crop of, in Africa, 45.
- Pungo Andongo, gigantic stone pillars of, 381; defences of, 406; its reputed fertility, 419; columnar rocks of, 420; fort of, geology of its rocks, 421; the stronghold of the Jinga, healthiness of its climate, 422; Dr. Livingstone leaves on New Year's Day, 428; plants of, found in the Batoka plains, 542.
- Pungwe, the. *See* Zangwe.
- Puruhuru, native name for the steinbock, 50.
- Puti, native name of the duiker, 50.
- Pye, Messrs., letters from, detailing experiments on buaze, 645, 646, *note*.
- Quango, the, colour of its waters, venomous snakes of, 364; Dr. Livingstone crosses, by help of Cypriano, 365, 366; observations to determine its course, 367; Cassange traders on, 370; boundary of the Portuguese dominions, 429; no European residing beyond, 436; delay by fever near, 439; source of, 440; successful passage of, 441; flows, with the Kasai, into the Zaire, 448; its confluence with the Kasai described by a native of Mai, 457.
- Quango, or Cassange, valley, the, beauty of its scenery, 360; its geological structure, 360, 361; difficulty of crossing, 364; its fertility, 368; Ambonda marauders destroyed by fire in, *ib.*; the cultivation of, neglected, 373; countless ages required for its formation, 377.
- Quekett, Mr., his examination of silicified wood, 573.
- Quendende, Sunday spent at the village of, 315; mode of dressing his hair, 316; accompanies Dr. Livingstone to Katema, 318.
- Quilo, the, glen of, described, 357; Moena Kikanje's village on, 446; ascertained to flow into the Chikapa, 448.
- Quinine, trees yielding a species of, found at Tete, Senna, and Kilimane, 647; invaluable in fever, 681.
- Quisamas, the, tribe on the Coanza, their character and appearance, 406; staple of their trade, successful resistance to the Portuguese, 407.
- Quize, the, a feeder of the Coanza, 378; wheat growing on its banks, 379.
- R, the letter, substituted for others by the Banyai, 617.
- RICE.
- Rachosi, the Bakwain, his filial devotion contrasted with that of the Makalaka, 309.
- Railway promoting the trade of South Central Africa, 437.
- Rain, theory accounting for the insufficient fall of, in South Africa, 95, 96; in Londa, 282; heavy, of Londa preventing the taking of observations, 306; pathways destroyed by, 327; in South Africa following the sun, 475; prudence of halting during, 572; warm, on the Zambesi, 575; without clouds, 596; at Tete from the east, 639.
- Rain-making, Bakwain superstitions touching, 20; charms used, 22; doctor, conversation with, 23-25; faith of the Banyai in, 605.
- Ramosantane, killed by over fatigue, 503.
- Ramotobi, guide through the desert, 55; contempt of his fellow-tribesmen for, 57; remonstrances of, on account of slow progress, 59; misleads Mr. Murray, 60; loses the track, 61.
- Rapesb, at, meeting with Bushmen, 165.
- Rebeiro, Ensign, his attack and capture of a rebel stockade, 663.
- Reeds used by the Bakurutse for making canoes, 73.
- Refugees, Dutch and French, of Cape Colony, distinct from the Boers, 97, 98.
- Rego, de Silva, Senhor, his reception of Dr. Livingstone, 369; offers a soldier as escort to Ambaca, 374; superseded, 432.
- Reis, Joaquim Moreira, Bishop of Angola, sends his secretary to Dr. Livingstone, 390; audience of, privilege granted to the Makololo, 391; his conversation with Dr. Livingstone, 393; reforms effected by him in Loanda, 394; grants to Sekeletu, advised by, 397; his letters of recommendation to Tete, 626.
- Religion, no formal system of, south of the Zambesi, 158; cruelty of the, north of the Zambesi, 434, 435; ideas of, found in the eastern provinces, 641, 642.
- Religious impressions on savages, 236; knowledge, difficulty of conveying to savages, 259; beliefs of the Zambesian tribes, 641, 642.
- Resurrection, the, anniversary of, at Cassange, 370, 371.
- Revubu. *See* Lofubu.
- Reza, Betoka term for the Deity, 567.
- Rhinoceros, the, its spoor, a sure guide to water, 56; the straight-horned variety the more wary, 71, 136; killing a, required among Bechuana and Caffres before taking rank as men, 147; its habit of rolling in mud, 161; aim, in shooting, fatal to, 256, 257; distinctive characteristics of the black and white, 611; subdivision into two, or into four families, 612; footprints of, 627 *note*.
- Rice, presented to Dr. Livingstone on the Zambesi, 578; given by Nyampungo, 605.

RIDER.

Rider, Alfred, death of, his sketch of Lake Ngami, 75.
 Rio Janeiro, galleons built at Mas-sangano crossed to, 404; fowls given to Dr. Livingstone's men, 439; negroes taught carpentry in, 662.
 River system of Lake Ngami, 67, 68; of the Zambesi and Congo feeders, explained, 473, 474.
 Rivers, African, outlets of ancient lakes flowing to the sea through narrow fissures, 528; furrow beds of, 528, 529; network of, 529.
 Rocks, disintegrated by an aquatic plant, 238.
 Rosse, Lord, Boer's opinion of the object of his telescope, 36.
 Ruddiman's Rudiments of Latin, Dr. Livingstone's first earnings spent in the purchase of, 3.
 Rutherford, Mr., a merchant of Cape Town, promoting trade with Makololo, 120.
 Sabbath, the African, 235.
 Sabia, a river of Manica, .
 Sacrifices, human, in Africa, 317.
 St. Hilaire, Geoffrey, describes the crocodile's toothpicker, 239.
 St. John, Mr., the siksak mentioned by, 239.
 St. Paul de Loando, western terminus of Dr. Livingstone's last journey, 94; population, public buildings of, 394; harbour, 394, 395; merchants of, custom-house arrangements unfavourable to trade, 395; decrease of the slave-trade, 396; customs revenue of, 438 *note*.
 St. Philip de Benguela, proposed as the terminus of Dr. Livingstone's journey, 227.
 Sakandala, Sunday spent at his village, 359.
 Saloisbo, a hill range abounding in iron ore, 302; the iron ore of, 485.
 Salt, value of, as an article of diet, 26, 27; obtained by burning the tsitla, 270; crystals of, a medium of exchange, 407; hardly to be found between Angola and the Zambesi, 600.
 Salt pans of Nchokotsa, mirage on the, 62; of Nwetwe and Chuantsa, 77, 78.
 Salutation, mode of, in Africa, 274; the Londa fashion of, 276; Mahometan and Christian, observed among the Balonda, 321; degrading mode of, among the Batoka, 551; practised by Semalembue's tribe, 567.
 Sambanza, Manenko's husband and spokesman, 276; his sense of dignity, 277; undertakes the office of purveyor, 287; introduces Dr. Livingstone to Shinte, 291; his oration, 292; tipsy, 299, 300; his last interview with Dr. Livingstone, becomes Pitsane's blood-relation, 488.
 Samoana, Nyamoana's husband, his dress and arms, 273; important part played by, in conference, 274; insulted by Masiko, 278; his wish to propitiate Dr. Living-

SEBITUANE.

stone, 281; his death before Dr. Livingstone's return, 482.
 San Salvador, ancient mission at, 427.
 Sand-martins, not migratory, 249.
 Sand rivers of Africa described, 598.
 Sandstone, grey, districts with substratum of, 603, 604; potholes frequent in ridges of, 625.
 Sanshureh, the, flooded, a bar to Dr. Livingstone's progress, 174; passage by, to Linyanti, free from tsetse, 227.
 Sansawe, a Bashinje chief, sends to demand tribute, 361; his interview with Dr. Livingstone, 362; the spokesman's answer to his threats, 363; treats Dr. Livingstone, on his return, with politeness, 443; presents from the Pombeiros to, 444.
 Santuru, chief of the Barotse, his mounds submerged by the river, 216; his fondness for animals, 217; never visited by white men, *ib.*; interdicted the slave-trade, 218; mound of his mother, 219; his policy not followed by his son, 264; mounds constructed by him, 314; disputes of his sons, 489; contempt of his ancestors for Makololo parvenus, 497.
 Sanza, arrival at, 379; near the source of the Coanza, 426; no seed-wheat found at, 429.
 Sarsaparilla, grows from Londa to Tete, 636.
 Scholz, Commandant, takes Sechele's children as slaves, 125.
 Schools, mission, favourably regarded by the natives, 41.
 Schut, Mr., discreet judgment of the Makololo, in his shop, 393; present from, 419.
 Scotland, the Kirk of, Dr. Livingstone's early education in, 3; school system of, 3, 4; prejudice of coal-miners against west winds in, 436.
 Scott, Walter, quotation from, 1.
 Sea, theory of its line in old times, on the east coast of Africa, 625, 626.
 Season, rainy, commencement of the, 513.
 Sebastopol, news of its fall received, 627.
 Sebituane, his power and influence, 68; Dr. Livingstone's anxiety to visit him, 69; proposed visit to, 74; plans disconcerted, 75; presents of, to hasten the coming of the white men, 76; his meeting with Dr. Livingstone, 83; appearance, character of, described, 84; sketch of his life, 84-86; Tiapane's prophecy to, 87; his hospitality, 89; illness and death of, 89, 90; appointment of, with regard to the succession to the chieftainship, 179; his quarrel with Mpepe, 180; fate of his wives, 185; tribes subjugated by, 197; prowess of Barotse soldiers trained by, 497; tales of, and the Batoka, 517; rich spoil won by, from the Batoka, 527; his vain efforts to abolish a Batoka custom,

SEKELETU.

532; the Makololo paradise won and lost by, 541; followed Pingola in the Batoka country, 554; his tribute of njefu, 663.
 Sebola Makwaia, visited by Ben-Habib, 502; her village betrayed to Sekeletu, 503.
 Sechele, Dr. Livingstone's first residence in his country, 9; established in his chieftainship by help of Sebituane, 14; converted to Christianity, his learning to read, 16; proposal of, to convert his people, 17; his baptism, 18; a rain-doctor, 22; punishes Kake, 35; resists the Boers, 37; his rights of chieftainship, 42; enmity of the Boers to, his faults in their eyes, 44; peculiar relations of, to Sekomi, 45; joins Dr. Livingstone on his second journey to the north, 74; his negotiations with Lechulatebe, 75, readiness of, to trade in ivory, 77; letter of, to Mr. Moffat, injuries of the Boers against, 118-119; his resolution to claim justice from the Queen, 120; obliged to return from the Cape to his own country, the missionary of his people, 121; follows Dr. Livingstone into the cave Lohabeng, 124; grants peace to the Boers, 125; his experiments on "gun-medicine," 258.
 Sechu, ceremony qualifying boys to take rank as men, 146.
 Sects, Christian, a hindrance to the spread of Christianity, 116.
 Sekelenke, an Ambonda chief, vassal of Masiko, avoids Dr. Livingstone, 269; passes his camp, 270.
 Sekeletu, Sebituane's successor, his reception of Dr. Livingstone, 178; history of his accession to the chieftainship, 179; plot of Mpepe and the slave-traders against, disconcerted, 180-182; ground of his objection to Christianity, 184, 185; his learning to read, 188, 189; present of, to Dr. Livingstone, 189; calf of a fine breed given by Dr. Livingstone to, 191; his liberality to Dr. Livingstone, 196; tribute received by, 197, 198; quarrel of, with Lechulatebe, 198-200; leaves Linyanti with Dr. Livingstone, 203; manners of his court, 204; ceremonial reception of, 205; assures himself of Dr. Livingstone's attachment, 207; yields precedence to Sebituane's comrades, 208; his visit to 'Mpepe's country, execution of 'Mpepe's father, 216; rejoined by Dr. Livingstone, 224; his policy towards northern tribes, 245; profitable sale of his tusks at Cassange, 373; Dr. Livingstone's resolution to reconduct his people to, 390, 391; presents from the Portuguese government to, 397; death of the horse presented to, 415; Dr. Livingstone advised to reprove, 492; arrangements made by, for promoting trade, 501; his forays during Dr. Livingstone's absence,

- SEKHOSI.**
502, 503; improved, 503; his decision as to removing to the Barotse valley, 504; discreet settlement of a difficult question by, 509; plans a sugar-manufactory, his commissions to Dr. Livingstone, 511, 512; escorts Dr. Livingstone, provides his outfit, 515, 516; prevented visiting Mosioatunya, 519; accompanies Dr. Livingstone on his second visit, 524; first fine imposed by, for marauding, his last parting with Dr. Livingstone, 526; a smoker of mutokwane, 540; his tribute given to Dr. Livingstone, 541; honey, his tribute from the Batoka, 614.
Sekhosi, provides Dr. Livingstone with canoes, 208.
Sekoa, name for the speech of white men, 201.
Sekobinyane, ill treatment of his serfs, sells children to the Mambari, 247; punished by Sekeletu, 248.
Sekokole, marriage of his daughter to Simoens, 578.
Sekómi, chief of the Bamangwato, Dr. Livingstone's journey to his residence on ox-back, 11; anxiety of, to exclude foreigners from the Lake Ngami country, 45; unfavourable answer of, to Sechele's embassy, 46; returns Dr. Livingstone's runaway oxen, remonstrates against the advance of the expedition to Lake Ngami, 57; intrigues of, against the expedition, death of his spy, 63, 64; fills up the wells at Serotli, his remonstrance with Dr. Livingstone, 74; furthers Dr. Livingstone's third northern journey, 77; his escape from the Batoka of the Zambesi, 86; daily oration in praise of, 151; Dr. Livingstone welcomed by, extortion practised by, 146; his narrow escape on the Leambye, 234.
Sekonkamena hills, seen from Mabue-asula, 570.
Sekote, last Batoka chief, conquered by Sebituane, 517; his grave, 518.
Sekwebu, his history, qualifications as a guide, route recommended by, 513; points out a good site for a settlement, 549; points out an elephant-hunt, 561; fails to save an elephant-calf, 562; advises a settlement on the Kafue, 567; reminiscences of early life, 568; remembers the Zambesi free from tsetse, 575; his remark on piercing the upper lip, 577; recognises Simoen's captives, 579; stories of his forays with the Matebele, 583; denies having attacked the Bazunga, 585; his appreciation of hospitality, 590; gains over Mpende, 593; pays Monina's men, 621; fails to gain over a deserter, 622; his information touching the Landeens, 664; determines to go to England, his first experience of the sea, 681, 682; his sad fate, 683.
Selkirk, Alexander, allusion to, 40.
- SUALE.**
Selali, a nest-making spider, 326.
Selole, or Chilole, cause of his attack on Dr. Livingstone, 578.
Semalembue, change of route, to visit, 556; arrival at his residence, 566; eagerly desires peace, his pretensions to supernatural power, 567; his parting with Dr. Livingstone, 568; rhinoceros foot-prints in the hills of, 611.
Senga, the country of the Basenga, 594.
Sengko, the, fee demanded at crossing of, 335.
Senna, Portuguese soldiers removed from, to Tete, 629, 630; canoes built at, for the transit of Tete merchandise, 635; arrival at, miserable condition of, 658; attempts to revive the trade of, 659; situation of, cause of its unhealthiness, 660; country surrounding, 661; boat-building at, 662; departure from, 663; earthquakes at, 641; forests of chin-chona at, 647.
Senna plant, the, found in Tete, 636.
Senza, the, canoe trade of, 388; sugar grown on the banks of, 398; geology of the adjacent country, 398, 399.
Senoga, a prophet, 87.
Serdifom in Africa, 186; not oppressive among African tribes, 247, 248.
Serinane, hot salt-spring of, 134.
Serotli, a fountain of the Kalahari desert, 54; description of the country surrounding, 57; departure from, 59; the wells at, filled up by Sekomi, 74; flight of Sebituane's cattle to, 85.
Serpents, apt to infest houses, 143; venomous varieties of, 143, 144; constrictors, 145; Bayeiye, charmers of, 145, 146.
Services, public, religious, a part of missionary duty, 41; restlessness of the Makololo during, 187; character of Dr. Livingstone's, 188.
Sesenda, a species of leprosy, 605; Nyakoba suffering from, 623.
Sesheke, Dr. Livingstone meets Sebituane at, 83; country described, between Linyanti and, 203, 204; signification of the name, 208; at, the entrance to Linyanti, free from tsetse, 227; population of, punishment of thievery, 234, 235; Dr. Livingstone's public addresses at, 235, 236; children carried off by alligators at, 254; winter scenery near, 498; delay at, 500; last preparations at, 516.
Severus, Septimius, medal of, with impression of an elephant, 564.
Setula-tsipi, a plover, its courage, the alligator's friend, 239.
Shakatwala, Katema's messenger to Dr. Livingstone, 315; tries to enforce Katema's orders, 323; his story of the origin of Lake Dilolo, 327; curious phenomenon of the Lotembwa remarked by, 473; plays the host in Katema's absence, 480; appointed guide to the Leeba, 481.
Shale, red, an indication of gold, 361.
- SILICA.**
Sheakondo, his frankness and simplicity, presents of his wives, 272.
Shells, found in salt-pans, identical with living mollusca, 78.
Shell-ornaments, highly prized by the Balonda, 300, 301; a Makololo had tricked out of, 332; Shinte's given as hire to a guide, 355.
Shelley, Captain, lost in the Kalahari desert, 122, 123.
Shibanga, the island, a visitor from, gives information of war between Tete and the neighbouring tribes, 589.
Shinte, or Kabompo, the greatest of the Balonda chiefs, 273; Nyamoana's offer of an escort to, 275; arrival of messengers with presents from, 288; his town described, its latitude, its situation, 289, 290; his grand reception of Dr. Livingstone, 291-294; requests an interview at night, 294; receives the gift of an ox, recommended to trade in cattle, 295; his cure for fever, 296; his slave-trading, 297; his parting interview with Dr. Livingstone, his last gift, 300, 301; Dr. Livingstone leaves his town, 302; less liberal than his people, 304; his migration from Matiamvo's country to Mokwanka, 307; Rio-Janeiro cock killed at his village, 439; heartily welcomes Dr. Livingstone on his return, details his troubles, 483, 484; sojourn in his town, its latitude, 485; umpire between Masiko and Limboa, 485, 486; parting from, 486.
Shiramba, breakfast at, alarm of the Landeens, its history, 657.
Shire, the, course of, 241; width of, at its mouth, 663; has its rise in still waters, 664.
Shitakoteko, an earthquake, 641.
Shuia, Lake, discovered by Makololo marauders, 503; the existence of a labyrinth of rivers, north of, probable, 612.
Shiva, the, a tribe on the south of Lake Nyanja, 640.
Shivo, an earthquake, 641.
Shobo, a Bushman guide, 78, 79.
Shokuane, first meeting with Sechele at, 9, 14; first stage on the journey to Lake Ngami, 53.
Shongwe, ancient name of the Victoria falls, 518.
Shrubs, changing to trees, with decrease of latitude, 237.
Sicard, Commandant, D'Arango, his cordial reception of Dr. Livingstone at Tete, 628; his influence with the natives, 632; Dr. Livingstone's arrival announced to him, 633; rosary of native gold presented by, 638; liberality of, to Dr. Livingstone's followers, 639; attacked by fever, 647; his loan of a boat to Dr. Livingstone, 652.
Sichuana, the Bechuana language, 113, 114; its extensive use, 115.
Sikonyele, the Basutu attacked by, 84.
Silica, different forms assumed by, 611.

SILVER-TREE.

Silver-tree, the, of the Cape, found at different levels, 283.
 Silver, said to have been found formerly on the Zambesi, 597; mines in Chicova, 603; no indication of, now to be found, 604; native testimony on the point, 605.
 Simah, the, a branch of the Leeba, 264.
 Simoens, an Italian slave-trader, story of his death, 578; character given him by Mburuma's brother, 581.
 Sinbad, the riding ox, his perversities, 345; throws his master, 350; plunges Dr. Livingstone into the Lombe, 381; bitten by tsetse, 488.
 Sindese Oalea, undertakes Dr. Livingstone's defence, 593.
 Singing of the Makololo, 83.
 Singing-birds, African, 609, 610.
 Siritomba, Simoen's nickname, 578.
 Skene, Captain, invitation of, to Dr. Livingstone, 391.
 Skins, prepared, of the Makololo, Sebittane's gift to Dr. Livingstone, 84.
 Slave-forays of the Boers, 31.
 Slave-labour, less productive than free, 398.
 Slave-trade, encouragement to commerce, the most effectual means of abolishing, 28; between the Makololo and the Mambari, 91, 92; encouraged by Shinte, 296, 297; practised by Matiamvo, 318; cruelty of, in Western Africa, 330; an honoured institution among the Chilobque, 343; levying "black-mail" taught by, 351; check given to, in Angola, 385; willingness of the Portuguese Government to suppress, 395; difficulties hindering suppression, gradual decline of, 396; efforts to abolish, 414, 415; likelihood of its dying a natural death, 526; Dr. Livingstone finds traces on the Zambesi of, 578; impression on African tribes of English hostility to, 596; enmity of Zambesian tribes to, 597; the trade of Tete annihilated by, 631; free navigation of the Zambesi prevented by, 612; the Portuguese inimical to, 660.
 Slave-traders, half-caste Portuguese, attack on a village of the Bakalahari by, seizure of the inhabitants, 180, 181; their route, in traversing a country, to be avoided, 227.
 Slavery, practised by the Magaliesberg Boers, 29, 30; destroys all feeling of loyalty, 447; existence of a native, among the Banyai, 618.
 Slaves, insensible to moral obligations, 413; appellations applied to, 447; their lives held of little value, 652.
 Smith, Dr. Andrew, letter from, on the venom of snakes and their fascination of their prey, 144, 145 *note*; maintains the existence of four species of rhinoceros, 612,.

SUMMER.

Smyth, Admiral, medals from his descriptive Catalogue, 563.
 Small-pox, in South Africa, 128.
 Snakes, water, of the Zouga, edible, 72.
 Snuff, used by Quendende, 318.
 Soano Molopo, Dr. Livingstone's interview with, remonstrates against opening his country to the Makololo, 313; reputation of, among his countrymen, 314.
 Soap, manufacture of, in Africa, 40.
 Society, London Missionary, character of, joined by Dr. Livingstone, 6; tenor of instructions from the directors of, to Dr. Livingstone, 9; the Directors' approval of Dr. Livingstone's plans, 93; misunderstanding with, 677.
 Societies, Missionary, their general success, the reverse of the picture, 116, 118.
 Sofala, near the ancient Ophir, 661.
 Solomon, King, his trade with Africa, 661.
 Sombo, a fruit-tree of the Batoka, 553.
 Sousa, Anna da, Donna, sugar manufactory of, 398.
 Souza, Anna de, the Jinga Queen, her history, 422.
 Sova, an Angolese chief, 411.
 Spiders, large variety of, ally of the matlametlo, 43; venomous black, 325; springing on their prey, *ib.*; seizing prey from an ambush, nest-builders, 325, 326; sociable, their labyrinth of webs, carpet-weavers of the Makolo, 326; varieties, not venomous, 610.
 Spleen, enlargement of, the, a disease of Cassange, 371, 432; its most effectual remedy, 505.
 Sponges, found in the Leeambye, 249.
 Spoons, the Makololo introduced to the use of, 206.
 Spring at Kolobeng, 463-465.
 Springbuck, the, migration of, from the Kalahari desert, 103; its habits, its timidity, 104.
 Squirrel, the African, stores up provision for summer, 603.
 Starch, unmixed, unwholesomeness of, 505.
 Steele, Colonel, assistance given by, to Dr. Livingstone's Lake Ngami expedition, 46.
 Steppes, swampy, destitute of trees, in Africa, 476.
 Steinbuck, the, able to sub-sist long without water, 56.
 Stockenstrom, Sir Andries, his knowledge of colonial interests, 107.
 Stonehege, African rocks resembling, 381.
 Strychnia, fruit yielding, described, 236, 237.
 Suckling children, curious facts regarding, 126, 127.
 Sugar-cane, Makololo use of the, 207; grown by the Balonda, 290; cultivated in Angola, 398; plantation, great productiveness of a, at Tete, 632.
 Sulphur, used as a charm, 253.
 Summer, variations of, in Africa, 343.

TETE.

Sunday, in the woods of the Leeambye, 258, 259.
 Sundew, the African, a fly-trap, 472.
 Sura, palm-toddy, 639.
 Swifts, migratory flocks of, 121.
 Taba Cheu, the white mountains, 548.
 Table Mountain, atmospheric phenomena observed on, accounted for, 96.
 Tahesi on the Leeba, 486.
 Tala-Mungongo, western ridge of the Quango valley, 372; described, 376; ascent of, 377; coffee-plants on the heights of, 379; clay shale beginning at, 429; ants of, 430; descent from, 431; break in the channel of the Quango, 440.
 Tala-Mungongo village, caravanserais of, 377.
 Tamba, the, little visited by slave-traders, idle, good-humoured character of the tribes on, 452; micceaters, their villages, 453.
 Tampan, the, bad effects of its bite, 382, 383; Dr. Livingstone's men secured from it at Tete, 628; cure of the bite, 629.
 Tamunak'le, the, discovery of, its seeming importance, 65; freshness of its waters, 66; Dr. Livingstone's project of ascending, 74; banks of, infested with tsetse, 75; infested with mosquitoes, 80.
 Tanganyenka Lake described by Arabs, 476; probable breadth of, 506.
 Tangwe, the, a sand river, its latitude and longitude, 617; march in the bed of, 620.
 Tapioca, preparation of, from manioc, 425.
 Tattooing of the Balonda, 272; in the east of Londa, 450, 451; on the banks of the Zambesi, 576.
 Tears, shedding, "tolo" in South Africa, 552.
 Teeth filed to a point, an African decoration, 452; front, knocked out among the Batoka, 532.
 Tell, William, a settler on the Quango, his presents to the Makololo, 439.
 Teoughe, the, flowing into Lake Ngami from the north, 65; completely surveyed by Mr. Macabe, 122.
 Tete, Tette, or Nyungwe, the tampan of, 383; coal of, 421; erroneously placed in Bowdich's map, 507; breadth of the Zambesi at, 522; no proof that it has been a centre of established commerce, 531; a rapid thirty miles above, 554; Dr. Lacerda, commandant of, 587; Cazembe's people restricted in trading at, 588; the true position of, ascertained, 589; ten days from, 596; halt eight miles from, hospitable embassy, 626; happy arrival in, 627; delay at, 623; description of the town, 629; the fort, 630; plundered by rebels, 631; its trade destroyed, 632; country north of, described, 634; value

THAU.

of imports during five months, 635; profit, staples of its trade with the interior, price of provisions, 636; extent of gold-producing country round, 638; rich crops of irrigation unneeded, 639; earthquakes near, 641; state of education and religion in, 643, 644; annual floods of the Zambesi at, 644; cotton grown at, manufacture of oil, 645; medical resources of, 647; funeral at, 652; departure from, 654.

Thau, the Egyptian, resembling the Bakwain God, 124.

Thermometer, heights of the, portending rain, 160; heights at Unku, 167; heights of, in eastern Africa, 624.

Thirst, sufferings from, 79.

Thorn-bearing plants of Africa, 345, 346.

Thracians, njefu eaten by, 664.

Thunder without clouds, 596.

Thutsa, the salt spring of, 159.

Tianyane, a new species of antelope, 209.

Tiger, the, India trap for, 138.

Tipoia, a hammock, 375.

Tlakneapitpe, a quickly-fading African wild flower, 542.

Tapana, a prophet of the Makololo, 86, 87.

Tiolo, transgression, 552; various accidents accounted, 677.

Tomtla, a dead mowana at, 162.

Toads, fascinated by fire, 145; two varieties of *Batrachia*, 487.

Tobacco, plantations of, in Shinte's town, 290; leaves dried, pounded into snuff, 318; height of, plants in Angola, 403.

Toddy palm-tree, 411; cocoa-nut palm, a substitute for yeast, 639.

Tofufo, a hill seen from Zumbo, 586.

Tolo, the, *see* koodoo, 56.

Tolune, a plant useful in curdling milk, 160.

Tomba Ngama, volunteers' loan of a canoe, 575.

Tortoises, land, their habits, shells prized by native Africans, 135.

Totelo, the, toll demanded at, 335.

Town, remains of a deserted Batoka, 534.

Trade in skins of the Bakalahari, 50; staples of the Portuguese with the Balonda, 289. *See* Commerce.

Traders dependent on missionaries, 33; English, offence given by, to the Boers, 35; Boerish, in forbidden goods, 36; slave, usual policy of, 181; good linguists the most successful, 191; native Africans, 358, 359; half-caste, meeting with a party of, from Bihe, 359; native, bad system pursued with, 502.

Trap, the substratum of the Kuruman country, 112; fragments of the old schists in, accounted for, 474.

Travelling, privations of, in Africa, 42; precautions preserving health in, 572; average day's march in, 615.

Trees destroyed by long-continued

TUSKS.

inundation, 261; petrified on the Chiponga, 572, 573; cause of their scrubbiness near Tete, 625.

Trocheamer, an instrument for measuring progress, 59 *note*.

Trogon, the, peculiar note of, 261.

Trombeta, estate and plantations of the sub-commandant at, 387, 388.

Trotter, Admiral, newspapers received from, 672.

Trough form of the centre of Africa, its geological structure explained, 474, 475.

Tsepe, the springbuck, 103.

Tsessebe, the, its tenacity of life, 257.

Tsetse, on the banks of the Taumanakle, 75; encountered by Dr. Livingstone's party near the Mababe, 79; described, 80; animals to which its bite is fatal, effects of the bite, 81, 83; precautionary measures against, 83; on the Sansbureh, 174; ten oxen lost by, 177; the Banyeti unable to rear domestic animals on account of, 212; latitude of their habitat on the Lecambe, 214; Dr. Livingstone turned back by, 221; districts enclosing Linyanti, 227; connection of, with the elephant, 260; cause of Londa's freedom from, 337; Londa only of late years free from, 338; in early times probably infested Inga Panza's country, 352; found on the Lucalla, 404; near the Makondo, 487; between Nameta and Sekhosi, 499; insect preying on, *ib.*; either bank of the Zambesi, eastwards, infested by, 507; patch passed by night, 515; on the banks of the Lekone, 527; night marches on account of, 534; herds slaughtered by Sebituane on account of, 548; on the Chipongo, magnified drawing of, 571; return of, with larger game to the Zambesi, 575; former pasture-grounds infested by, 583; infest the country of the Bam-biri, 606; the district of Tete free from, 636.

Tsipia, small African ocelot, 50.

Tsitta, a root, used as a substitute for corn, 80; mode of obtaining salt from the, 270.

Tuane, the lynx, 50.

Tuba Mokoro, headman of Dr. Livingstone's Barotse boatmen, 533.

Tufa covering large districts of country, 111, 112; changing to limestone, 233; freshwater shells in, evidences of the ancient physiognomy of Africa, 527.

Turtles, water, good for food, 490.

Tusks, elephant's, Lechulatube's offer of, to Dr. Livingstone, 68; his offer of, as price of a gun, 75; Skeletu's gift of, 189; destroyed by fire, 191; taken by Dr. Livingstone to exchange with the Portuguese, 236; given by Sechele for "gun medicine," 258; various weights of, in Angola, 438, 439; the heaviest, from Luba, 458; increase in size on approaching the equator, 564.

WASHINGTON.

Tzo, the, a branch of the Embarrash, 67.

Ue, the, a sand stream, 611; its sandstone bank, 616.

Ulva, birthplace of Dr. Livingstone's father, 1; conversion of the Roman Catholics of, 2.

Unguesi, the, flows towards the centre of Africa, 527; passage of, geological structure of the country, 533.

Unicorn's Pass, the, scenery of, changed from old times, sketch of the landscape, 150.

Unku, the, verdure of, 167.

Vaal River, the, noisy attrition of rocks in, 598.

Vardon, Major, his interest in African discovery, 46; experiment of, testing the virulence of tsetse bites, 82; large horn brought to England by, 85 *note*; letter of, describing a battle between three lions and a buffalo, 139, 140 *note*; new species of the antelope named after, 356 *note*.

Vegetable diet, bad effects of an exclusive, 26.

Vegetation, differences of, in the same latitudes of Africa and Australia, 97.

Victoria falls, arrival of the Matebele near, 499; an obstacle to descending the Zambesi, 507; Dr. Livingstone resolves to visit, 518; beauty of the scene, 519; detailed description of, 520, 521; fissure in the rock described, 521; spray columns, breadth of the river, 522; accessible part of the fissure, period of its formation, 523; superstitions connected with, 523, 524; Dr. Livingstone's garden above, 525.

Villages of the Barotse, built on mounds, 314.

Vinegar, an antidote to the Ngotwane poison, 113.

Vines, with tuberous root, recommended to the Cape farmers, 100; grape-bearing, unexpected discovery of, 169; varieties of wild, on the Zambesi, 616.

Vungwe or Mvungwe, the, rocky hills, watershed of the sand rivulets of East Africa, 610, 611.

Wader, the crook-beaked, of the Lecambe, its manner of feeding, 253.

Waggon-travelling in Africa, 94.

Wales, New South, fossil trees of, found also in Africa, 573.

Wallace, allusion to, 7.

Walsh, Dr., leaves quinine for Dr. Livingstone, 672.

Wardlaw, Dr., Dr. Livingstone's instructor in theology, 6.

Wars, the slave-trade, or cattle-stealing, invariably the cause of African, 213.

Washington, Captain, document given by, for publication, 665; information obtained from, on the

WATER.

navigation of the Zambesi, 670, 671 *note*.
 Water, Bakalahari mode of drawing, jealous storing of, 51, 52; difficulty of obtaining in the desert, 55; list of animals able to subsist without, 56; animals found only in the neighbourhood of, 56; indications of, in old watercourses and fountains, 111; indispensable to serpents, 143; evidence of its importance in African eyes, 151; salt and bitter, of South Africa, 160; insect distilling, 416; experiments showing the moisture to be drawn from the atmosphere, 417; palisades for secure drawing of, in Angola, 403.
 Water-plants of the Shire, 663.
 Waterboer, a Griqua chief, history of his administration, 105, 106.
 Watershed, the, of South African rivers, 329; of the Zambesi and Nile, 476; of eastern sand rivers, 610, 611.
 Wax, exported from the west coast of Africa, source of the, 285; a staple of trade, 344; its value, as a staple of commerce, unknown in East Africa, 614, 615.
 Webb, Captain, supplies brought by, to the Bakwains, 125.
 Weir, Balonda, of mats and reeds, 312.
 Wells, description of, in the desert, 54; care requisite in digging, 55; artesian, probable success of, in Africa, 97; proposed as substitutes for the Boers' deep cuttings, 112; roofed, by the Balonda, 286.
 Welweitsch, Dr., remarks of, on grasses, 415.
 Westwood, Mr., letter from, describing edible larvæ, 164 *note*.
 Wheat, grown in Angola, 379; grown at Pungo Andongo, 421; yielding an hundredfold at Tete, 639.
 White men, Dr. Livingstone the first of, seen by the Balonda, 307.
 Wilkinson, Sir Gardner, woodcuts from his work, 400.
 Winds, easterly, the cause of little rain falling in South Africa, 95; hot electric, of the Kalahari desert, 123; north and south, of Africa, 323; west, followed by fever in Angola, 436, 437; effects of north, in Londa, 462; north-east, the harbinger of the rainy season, 516; bringing rain in different latitudes, 558.
 Witchcraft, cowardice in lion-hunting, from belief in, 11, 12; drought ascribed to, 22; premature burials from fear of, 129; ordeal to prove innocence of, in Angola, 434; chief dying by the ordeal for, 441;

ZAMBESI.

case of, decided before Kawawa, 468; ordeal to prove innocence of, used in eastern Africa, 621.
 Winter, varying severity of, in South Africa, 463; in Londa, 483; smoky tinge of, its probable cause, 498, 499.
 Women, not compelled to hard labour by the Makololo, 186; high position of, among the Balonda, 292.
 Woodruffe, Lieutenant, lost on the bar before Kilimane, 672.
 Worms, infesting wild animals, 136.
 Worship, religious, inability of savages to understand, 157; observance of, among the Bushmen, 165; disrespect of the Makololo for, 187; propriety of setting apart a place for, 188; increasing reverence of the Makololo for, 508.
 Xavier, St. Francis, missionary armour of, 41.
 Zabesa, a broad reach of the Chobe, 175; villages of observation on, 232.
 Zaire, or Zerezero, name of the Kasai, 457. *See* Congo.
 Zambesi, or Leeambye, the tsetse on, preventing the domestication of cattle, 82; Sebituane's conquests on, 85, 86; conflict with the Matebele on, 88; the discovery of, by Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Oswell, 90, 91; peculiar ceremonies, system of instruction of Bechuana and Caffre tribes south of, 146-149; names of, 208; project of making a path to the east coast, by the, 391; cruel religion of the countries north of, 434; branch of, rising near Matiamvo, 458; Dr. Livingstone's project of following it to Masiko, 459; approach to, 472; its floods accounted for, 475-479; route to the east coast by, obstacles, 507; signification of the name, 519; dark hue of Batoka of, 533; a great dislocation of rocks, opening a bed for, 566; near its confluence with the Kafu, breadth of the river, the waters discoloured, its abundance of animal life, 573, 574; agriculturist population on its banks, 576; piercing the upper lip, practised by the women, 577; Dr. Livingstone advised to cross to Tete, unable to borrow canoes, 589; terraced banks of, 589, 590; ready hospitality of villagers on, 590; passage of, resolution to follow its course, 594; the coun-

ZUNGO.

try to the north of, the most fertile, 595; floods of, distinguished from its inundation, 602; probability of a continuous stream of inundation in old times, 603; the black rhinoceros scarce to the north of, 611; wild grape-vines on, 616; trial by ordeal of tribes on, 621; fertile islands, depopulated by the war, 636; its source unknown at Tete, 640; navigation of, fettered by rights of native chiefs, 642; its capabilities as a highway of commerce, 656, 657; laborious ascent of, to Tete, 658; navigable to its mouth, 665-669; projects for improvement of its navigation, 673; in certain months open to Tete, 674.
 Zangu, rest and refreshment at, 383.
 Zangwe, the, flowing into the Zambesi, below Senna, 663.
 Zanzibar, Arabs from, trading in slaves, 32; Arabs from, entertained by Dr. Livingstone, 223; region to the east of Londa described by Arabs of, 476; route to the east coast by, 506.
 Zebra, the, found always near water, 56; shot in the Balonda country, 270, 271; antipathy to, among the Africans, 538.
 Zimika, the hill, bare rocky hill-tops seen from, 626.
 Zingesi, the, a sand rivulet, vain attempt to ford, 598.
 Zouga, the, Dr. Livingstone passed by, in 1842, 10; flocking of elands and ostriches to, in drought, 56; reached by Dr. Livingstone's party, 63; Dr. Livingstone's raft-making in, escape from alligators, 69; the banks of, described, 69-71; fish of, 72; Dr. Livingstone reluctantly recrosses, 75; size of elephants on, 564.
 Zulus, expelled from the Magliesberg, 30; of Natal, their honesty, 201. *See* Caffres.
 Zumba, at, Dr. Livingstone learns his father's death, 3; Father Pedro of, 171; a ruined village, at the confluence of the Zambesi and the Loangwa, 585; an admirable site for trade, 586; water communication in three directions, 587; old grey sandstone beginning at, 589; spoken of as still belonging to the Portuguese, 597; no game-law enforced above, 599; dolomite near, unremarked by the Portuguese, 629; breadth of its great coalfield, 635; the wheat of, 639.
 Zungo, a Zambesi islander, his present, his recommendation to Pangola, 589.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
AND CHARING CROSS.

felt by the villagers in all public questions, and they furnished a proof that the possession of the means of education did not render them an unsafe portion of the population. They felt kindly towards each other, and much respected those of the neighbouring gentry who, like the late Lord Douglas, placed some confidence in their sense of honour. Through the kindness of that nobleman, the poorest among us could stroll at pleasure over the ancient domains of Bothwell, and other spots hallowed by the venerable associations of which our school-books and local traditions made us well aware; and few of us could view the dear memorials of the past without feeling that these carefully kept monuments were our own. The masses of the working people of Scotland have read history, and are no revolutionary levellers. They rejoice in the memories of "Wallace and Bruce and a' the lave," who are still much revered as the former champions of freedom. And while foreigners imagine that we want the spirit only to overturn capitalists and aristocracy, we are content to respect our laws till we can change them, and hate those stupid revolutions which might sweep away time-honoured institutions, dear alike to rich and poor.

Having finished the medical curriculum and presented a thesis on a subject which required the use of the stethoscope for its diagnosis, I unwittingly procured for myself an examination rather more severe and prolonged than usual among examining bodies. The reason was, that between me and the examiners a slight difference of opinion existed as to whether this instrument could do what was asserted. The wiser plan would have been to have had no opinion of my own. However, I was admitted a Licentiate of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. It was with unfeigned delight I became a member of a profession which is pre-eminently devoted to practical benevolence, and which with unwearied energy pursues from age to age its endeavours to lessen human woe.

But though now qualified for my original plan, the opium war

thing of fits and starts; for if you do not, temptation and other things will get the better of you:" and Thomas Burke, an old Forty-second Peninsula soldier, who has been incessant and never weary in good works for about forty years. I was delighted to find him still alive; men like these are an honour to their country and profession.

was then raging, and it was deemed inexpedient for me to proceed to China. I had fondly hoped to have gained access to that then closed empire by means of the healing art; but there being no prospect of an early peace with the Chinese, and as another inviting field was opening out through the labours of Mr. Moffat, I was induced to turn my thoughts to Africa; and after a more extended course of theological training in England than I had enjoyed in Glasgow, I embarked for Africa in 1840, and, after a voyage of three months, reached Cape Town. Spending but a short time there, I started for the interior by going round to Algoa Bay, and soon proceeded inland to the mission station in the Bechuana country, called Kuruman, which is about seven hundred miles from Cape Town. This had been established, nearly thirty years before, by Messrs. Hamilton and Moffat, and may be considered the most southern point of the real missionary field on that side of the country. It is an interesting spot on many accounts. The mission-houses and church are built of stone. The gardens, irrigated by the Kuruman rivulet, are well stocked with fruit-trees and vines, and yield European vegetables and grain readily. The pleasantness of the place is enhanced by the contrast it presents to the surrounding scenery, and the fact that it owes all its beauty to the manual labour of the missionaries. Externally it presents a picture of civilised comfort to the adjacent tribes; and by its printing-press, worked by the original founders of the mission, and also by several younger men who have entered into their labours, the light of Christianity is gradually diffused in the surrounding region. This oasis became doubly interesting to me, from something like a practical exposition of the text, Mark x. 29; for after nearly four years of African life as a bachelor, Mr. Moffat having returned from a visit to England in 1843, I screwed up courage to put a question beneath one of the fruit-trees, which, I believe, is generally accompanied by a peculiar thrilling sensation in the bosom, and which those who have never felt it can no more explain than the blind man did who thought that scarlet colour was like the sound of a trumpet, and I became united in marriage to his eldest daughter, Mary, in 1844. For a man to say much about his wife would not only be distasteful to the public, but, as it is in this case, decidedly disagreeable to herself. Having been born

in the country, and being expert in household matters, she was always the best spoke in the wheel at home; and when, in order to save time, I took her with me on two occasions to Lake Ngami, and far beyond, she actually went farther, and endured more, than some who have written large books of travels. In process of time our solitude was cheered by three boys and a girl, and, I think it useful to mention that, we never had the least difficulty in teaching them to speak English. We made it a rule to speak together always in our own tongue, and a law that the children should address us in no other. It was surprising to observe how seldom we had to remind them of the law. They never attempted to address us in the native tongue, though they spoke both it and English perfectly. From our experience, the spectacle of a missionary's children speaking only the native language ought never to be seen. When they went on board ship they refused to say another word of the native language, and now have lost it entirely.

In consequence of droughts, which will be described in their proper place, we were mainly dependent for supplies of proper food on Kuruman, and were often indebted to the fruit-trees there and to Mrs. Moffat's kind foresight for the continuance of good health. It ought to be known that, when visitors arrive at most mission stations, the best of everything is provided for them freely; but having heard that some graceless fellows, who had been feasted gratuitously, went back to the colony, saying, "These missionaries live like fighting cocks," we never made any change in our fare for even our friends.

If the reader bears in mind that from 1840 to 1845 I was employed in preparatory labours and associated with other missionaries at Kuruman and Mabotsa; then from 1845 to 1849 continued to work at Chonuane and Kolobeng, aided only by Mrs. Livingstone and two native teachers; that in 1849 the journey to discover Lake Ngami was undertaken; and that in the following pages a sketch of our labours at Kolobeng is given, as well as an account of the journey to Lake Ngami, and finally the last great journey which occupied the years 1852-6 detailed,—he will have a clear idea of the arrangement of this book. Speaking generally, I have spent sixteen years of my

life, namely, from 1840 to 1856, in medical and missionary labours in Africa without cost to the inhabitants.

As to those literary qualifications which are acquired by habits of writing, and which are so important to an author, my African life has not only not been favourable to the growth of such accomplishments, but quite the reverse: it has made composition irksome and laborious. I think I would rather cross the African continent again than undertake to write another book. It is far easier to travel than to write about it. I intended on going to Africa to continue my studies; but as I could not brook the idea of simply entering into other men's labours made ready to my hands, I entailed on myself, in addition to teaching, manual labour in building and other handicraft work, which made me generally as much exhausted and unfit for study in the evenings as ever I had been when a cotton-spinner. The want of time for self-improvement was the only source of regret that I experienced during my African career. The reader remembering this will make allowances for the mere gropings for light of a student who has the vanity to think himself "not yet too old to learn." More precise information on several subjects has necessarily been omitted in a popular work like the present; but I hope to give such details to the scientific reader through some other channel.





